TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

AMERICA'S HOME AND FARM NEWSPAPER

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OTE RESULTS ENERGIZING TO G. O. P. CHIEFS

epublican Leaders Say Democratic Gains Will Spur Party to Win 1924 Election.

stead of being downhearted over losses in the election, Republiaders are grinning and makthe best of them.

pointed out by Chairman John of the Republican national ms political reactions against arty in power always come in elections, they say, and re control of congress to the party.

the control of the new conis to remain with the Republalthough by greatly reduced the senate and the is highly gratifying, G. O. P.

Will Revive Energies.

beneficent effect, they believe, le to jolt complacent and overfident Republicans so severely during the next two years they be working their heads off to et the election of a Democratic sident in 1924.

Republican appraisal of the n returns the results in Ohio Pennsylvania are supplying the satisfaction.

electing Representative S. D. to the senate over Senator Atlee pence, re-electing Republicans but six of Ohio's 22 congresdistricts, and putting over ally the entire Republican ticket with the exception of candidates for governor and ant governor, the President's state made a most creditshowing, party leaders deThe outcome in the Buckeye was remarkable, they assert, in of the Democratic sweep in New York, New Jersey, Missouri and pivotal states.

Keystone Victory Pleasure.

Although Republican victory in sylvania was assured from the ning, the 260,000 majority of ord Pinchot for governor and large majorities for Senators and Pepper, together with the of only six of the state's 35 Rerepublican congressmen, is considered a distinct achievement.

Republican national headquarthere was no evidence of m. On the contrary, Chairman ms philosophical attitude had a ing effect and announcement made that the work of organizfor the 1924 campaign would at once.

Woman Sees New Hope.

Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton, vice man of the Republican national mittee, declared there were a ber of special reasons for Rerepublican rejoicing, pre-eminent ong these, she said, was the Fess ory in Ohio.

"When the campaign started," said Upton, "they told us in Ohio wasn't a chance of defeating ayne. Many Republicans even ught it was hardly worth while ake a serious fight against him. we refused to listen to that talk. went to work and we won."

Mrs. Upton added that while the an vote was no doubt a considable factor in electing Fess, it was one of several factors. Women, ever, should greatly rejoice, she clared, since Fess always has been staunch advocate of equal suffrage women's rights, whereas Pomene had consistently opposed.

TAGS FLAPPER AS BRAINLESS BUT HARMLESS

llege Girls' Questionnaire Brands Type Known by Pronouns "I," "He."

Lexicographers seeking to obtain "low down" on the genus flapper get a lot of help from a questire just completed by the students of Adelphi college, ooklyn.

The flapper, the Adelphi girls ake known in the questionnaire, is not yet obsolete although probably as prevalent as formerly.

In their classification of their modern sisters the students ded their topic with utmost aness and the concensus of their ings could not by any means be called complimentary. Tersely sumarized the girls of Adelphi regard the flapper as "flirtatious, brainless, harmless."

A few of the definitions follow:

"A girl between the ages of 15 21, who is "flapping" between hood and womanhood.

"A frivolous girl pursuing an unorganized concept of pleasure.

"A youthful intellectual nonentity.

"A flippant, flighty, forward, facelous fakir, primarily interested in parties, boys and herself.

"A type of person who does everything in extremes and aims to make herself conspicuous.

"A young girl whose common sense and brains are minus while her efforts to attract are plus. Whose vocabulary revolves around the pronouns 'I' and 'he' and who thinks she is really wild."

Bonus Sentiment Seen in Election

Illinois' big majority for the state soldiers' bonus reflects the attitude of the country toward the American Legion's fight for a square deal for the ex-service man, Colonel Alvin M. Owsley, recently elected head of the Legion, declared in an address in Chicago.

"I can't say whether the election will have any influence in the national bonus," he added. "But one thing is certain—we'll have new material to work on in Washington."

Woman Senator Won't Get Seat

Calling of an extra session of congress for Nov. 20 will have no bearing on the chances of Mrs. W. H. Fenton to occupy the seat made vacant in the United States senate by the death of the late Senator Thomas E. Watson of Georgia to which she was appointed by Governor Hardwick, pending the selection of a successor at the polls.

Governor Hardwick is on his vacation and will not return Nov. 20, but it was stated by his secretary that arrangements had been made for the issuance of the commission to Walter F. George, elected to succeed Senator Watson.

HARDING CALLS EXTRA SESSION

Congress Is Expected to Act on Subsidy in November Session.

With congress called by President Harding to convene in extra session Nov. 20, members of the house appropriations committee are meeting with the aim of having several of the appropriation bills ready for the house by the beginning of the regular session immediately following Dec. 4.

During the two weeks of the extra session, the call for which was issued by the President last week, the house is expected to devote its attention to he ship subsidy bill while subcommitees of its appropriations committee work on the supply bills, which form the most important task of the regular session.

While there has been no definite outline of the nature of the President's recommendations to be presented to the extra session, the senate has several important bills pending for action, including the Dyer anti-lynching bill, already passed by the house, and it is considered probable that the executive will make some definite recommendations as to changes in the transportation act at the outset.

Two women will sit in the house at the same time for the first time when that body meets Nov. 20. Miss Alice Robertson of Oklahoma, is a member of the present congress and Mrs. Winnifred M. Huck was elected as a Representative-at-large from Illinois to fill the seat in the 67th congress left vacant by the death of her father.

Michigan Senator Makes Odd Record

Woodbridge N. Ferris is the first Democrat to be elected a United States senator from Michigan in 70 years. He entered politics as a Democratic candidate for congress in 1892, but was defeated. In 1904 he was an unsuccessful candidate for governor, although he polled nearly 90,000 more votes than the Democratic presidential ticket.

In 1912 and again in 1914 he was elected governor of Michigan and each time was the only candidate on his party ticket to win.

In 1920 he again was nominated by the Democrats for governor, but was defeated.

The former governor was born in Tioga county, New York, in 1853 and completed his education at Oswego, Normal school. Here he started his career as a school master, which has been his life profession. In 1884 he moved to Big Rapids, Mich., and started the Ferris Institute, which ranks as a state normal school.

Soybean Meal Is Fine Poultry Food

Soybean meal, supplemented with a suitable mineral mixture, may be used successfully to take the place of meat scraps in the ration fed to chickens for growth and egg production, according to Ohio agricultural experiment station specialists.

In the past, vegetable proteins have been considered inferior to animal proteins in the feeding of poultry. The mineral mixture should be made up of bone phosphate 60 parts, sodium chloride, or common salt, 20 parts, and calcium carbonate or common ground limestone, 20 parts. This increases the value of the vegetable protein more than 40 per cent for growth and egg production, it is declared.

Plot of Forbidden City Film Exposed

The refusal of Dali Llama to allow a mission of "British Buddhists" to visit Lhassa, is declared to have spoiled what was intended to be one of the world's greatest motion picture scoops.

A London afternoon paper charges that the mission, which set out some weeks ago with the announced intention of paying homage to the head of the church, to which the members had attached themselves, really consisted of motion picture men who had become converted to Buddhism for the purpose of filming the Forbidden City and that when the Llama got wind of their purpose he decided their conversion was not sufficiently authentic for him to allow his capital to be shown on the screens of the rest of the world.

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To Reward Best Boy Hog Raisers

Because they have raised a better hog, or baked better bread, or grown better corn than any one else their age in their home counties, 500 Ohio farm boys and girls will be guests of honor at the Ohio State university from Dec. 4 to 8.

RUSSIA SEEKS PEACE PARLEY WITH BALKANS

Offspring Nations Invited to Discuss Disarmament at Conference in Moscow, Starting Nov. 30.

Poland, Finland, Livonia and Esthonia have received official invitations from Russia to participate in a "disarmament conference" which starts Nov. 30 at Moscow.

It is not so much a love of peace which has induced the soviets to imitate the Washington conference as their desire to counteract the formation of an alliance between the Baltic states and Poland, which is regarded by the Bolshevists as a great danger which sprang up over night on their western frontier.

Soviets Want Entente.

For some time the soviets anxiously have been following the eagerness displayed by the Poles to call into being a group similar to the little entente, composed of Russian succession states. Until recently a realization of their hopes met with Finland's opposition, which, however, was overcome at the Reval conference a few weeks ago.

Poland is cherishing the old dream of extension of power into Russia to Kiev and the Black sea, but fears France will withdraw her protecting hand as soon as Poland commences to realize such national aspirations, owing to France's reformed attitude toward Russia. Poland, therefore, is compelled to seek new allies, whom she has found.

As the Poles have a military alliance with the Rumanians the Baltic entente and little entente are linked to form a chain of small eager states, spreading from the Baltic to the Black sea, which will have considerable influence in European politics.

Germans Renew Activities.

Meantime the peaceful penetration of Russia by Germans, which was interrupted by the war, has set in again in full force. A convention in Moscow for all Germans living in Russia is being prepared by one of the German organizations. Among other points restoration of Germany's economic power in Russia will be discussed. The participants are requested to bring data concerning their work, crops, cattle, etc., so as to make possible a survey of their activities.

Two big German organizations exist in Russia. They spread their tentacles as far as the Crimean peninsula, the Caucasus and even to Siberia. They have organized "cultural and economic centers" with German schools, churches, hospitals, two seminaries for German teachers and they receive all the support they wish from the fatherland, which sends them foodstuffs, farming machines, implements, seed, books, educational means, medicines and even trained doctors.

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4,411 Are Injured During Safety Era

Railroad crossing accidents during the four Summer months, mounted to 4,411 in the period of the "careful crossing" campaign waged by the American Railway association, that organization announced recently.

Although this represents an increase of 3.6 per cent over the same period in 1921, the association claims the campaign actually saved many lives, since 21 per cent more automobiles were in operation than last year, and nearly 10 per cent more railway cars were transported.

The report is based upon the casualties recorded by 108 railroads covering 204,091 miles, or four-fifths of the class 1 mileage in the country.

G. O. P. Margin Is 18 in House; Senate 11

On the face of practically complete but unofficial returns the election, the exact lineup by parties in the sixty-eighth congress will be:

House—Republicans, 225; Democrats, 207; Socialists, 1; Independent, 1; Farmer-Labor, 1.

Senate—Republicans, 53; Democrats, 42; Farmer-Labor, 1.

Another Irishman in Rebellion, but Against His Wife

There is another rebellion in Ireland, but this time it is a domestic rebellion. It's Pat Droarkien's own little rebellion. In fact Pat is the rebellion.

Pat has applied to the courts to aid him, and has made charges against his wife.

Pat is more than 70 years old and he claims that his second wife has left him homeless and penniless. He declares that soon after his marriage he transferred a 14-acre farm, five head of cattle and a pony and trap to his wife. In return she—

Refused to allow him to sit in the armchair he had used for 20 years.

Ordered him from the house and made him stand in the stable.

Beat him and pulled him out of bed and "threatened to do for him with the tongs."

Told the servant to pour kerosene over him so that she might set him on fire.

In fact, Pat claims he was so roughly handled by his bride that he had to go to an infirmary, and while there his wife disposed of his home.

Mrs. Pat denies the allegations, but the judge issued a restraining order against her.

HARDING HONORS WORLD WAR DEAD

President Places Wreath on Tomb of Unknown Soldier of World War.

From the Atlantic to the Pacific, America turned aside on Nov. 11 from common pursuits to remember her soldier dead of the World war on the fourth anniversary of Armistice day.

Led by the President of the United States, in spirit at least, tens of thousands paid tribute at the graves of men who gave their all for civilization on the poppied fields of France. The observance in Washinton, officially sanctioned by the government, simply symbolizes the homage of a nation for its hero dead.

President Harding, setting a precedent for all time to come, crossed the Potomac into the hills of Virginia to place a wreath on the tomb of the "Unknown Soldier," who was brought back from France to begin his last long sleep on American soil a year ago. This simple ceremony in Arlington cemetery heralds a similar recognition of the World war dead by every President of the future.

An echo of the gunfire, which brought valorous death to the unknown soldier and his comrades in France, was sounded as the President neared the tomb. The military detachment at Fort Myer, Va., just a stone throw from Arlington, fired a 21-gun Presidential salute as the chief executive's party passed.

Scores of persons were gathered at the tomb when the President arrived with Secretary of War Weeks and Secretary of the Navy Denby. After placing his wreath on the tomb, the President, bareheaded, stood for a moment, and without speaking a word returned to his automobile. The simple, but impressive ceremony, was thus concluded.

PLOWMAN SEES AIRPLANE FISH FIGHTING BIRD

Story of Battling Bass in Florida Might Interest Ananias Club.

Black Bass in the vicinty of Lake Wales have become exceedingly voracious, says Milton Henry Florida farmer. Henry advises all women with feathers on their hats to keep away from a large lake that constitutes a part of his farm. He declares this story to be true:

While plowing out sweet potatoes a few days ago he heard the cries of a bird and considerable splashing in the water near shore. His quick attention revealed that a black bass had leaped from the water and grabbed a blackbird sitting on a reed bent just over the lake's surface. The bird had been dragged into the water and was struck at by the fish several times before Henry waded to its rescue. The bird later died and the farmer exhibited it to his friends to substantiate his story.

KEMALISTS AND BRITISH CLASH IN TURK CITY

Near East Peace Conference at Lausanne Is Postponed at Request of British Diplomats.

Clashes in which British citizens were beaten by Turks were reported from Constantinople Monday. General Sir Charles Harrington, British commander-in-chief at Constantinople, has ordered the withdrawal of the disorderly Kemalist forces that caused the trouble.

The situation at Constantinople continued acute. Panic was reported among parts of the population with many civilians in flight.

Although the allied high commissioners have drawn up a proclamation of martial law it had not been put in effect at last reports.

Reports Are Conflicting.

Owing to the cutting of the cable and the censorship many conflicting reports are being received from the Near East. One was that Rafet Pasha, Nationalist envoy at Constantinople, had refused to recognize the allies' administration and was overriding the capitulations, the restrictions placed on the Turks at the end of the war.

Reports received by way of Paris, however, said the situation in Turkey was more favorable.

General Harrington has refused to recognize the Turkish Nationalist governor at Chanak, appointed by the Angora government.

Conference Is Postponed.

The official opening of the Lausanne peace conference has been postponed from Nov. 13 to Nov. 20, at the request of the British government.

Ambassador Alize has been sent from Berne to Lausanne to meet Ismet Pasha and the other members of the Turkish delegation and explain to them the reason for the delay in convening the conference.

A semi-official statement asserts that the postponement was decided on to suit the desires of Great Britain and also because Italy is not yet prepared for the conference.

Mystery Student Is Venizelos Aide

M. Venizelos, former Greek premier, who is very much in the public eye and is something of a mystery to the British public, has an equally mysterious young secretary, a tall, dark youth named Andrea Constantine Michelopoulos.

He was an undergraduate at Oriel college, Oxford, until a few months ago, always immaculately dressed and a brilliant scholar. His studies did not prevent his participation in politics, and he frequently obtained permission to spend a night away from college ostensibly on domestic affairs. It has since transpired that such trips included flying to Paris by aeroplane and returning the following day.

Michelopoulos left Oxford a few weeks before the Tino coup, but arrived in Greece only in time to escape on board Venizelos' private yacht. Before coming to Oxford he had been civil governor of Lemnos, prefect of Eastern Macedonia, and had served in the Greek army.

Soy Bean Acreage in Ohio Doubled

The acreage of soybeans in northwestern Ohio has nearly doubled in the last year, according to extension specialists at Ohio State university.

Survey figures of 18 counties in that section of the state, show that the acreage of soybeans grown for hay and seed in 1921 was 1,600 compared with 1,180 acres in 1920. Where the beans were grown in the corn for silage or hogging down purposes, the acreage increased from 5,810 in 1920, to 11,012 acres in 1921. Crop extension specialists believe that soybeans will continue to increase in popularity with Ohio farmers, because of the large variety of uses to which the crop is adapted.

BOSTON MINISTER CHOSEN AS BISHOP

Rev. Dr. Alexander Mann of Boston was elected to succeed the late Bishop Cortlandt Whitehead of Pittsburgh, on the sixteenth ballot of delegates to the diocesean convention of the Protestant Episcopal church.

Rules Over Constantinople

—Pacific and Atlantic Photo.

RAFET PASHA is the new governor of Constantinople. He entered the city when the Nationalist government took over control of the city on the Dardanelles.

WOMEN'S DEFEAT BAD NEWS, TO LADY ASTOR; FACING HARD BATTLE

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"Terrible news," exclaimed Viscountess Astor, American-born peeress and one of the two women members of the British house of commons, when informed that virtually all the women candidates had been defeated in the American congressional election.

The viscountess is a candidate for re-election on the conservative ticket and when found she was dashing from one meeting to another in her motor car. She is conducting an aggressive campaign, one of the chief planks of which is temperance and local option as to sale of alcoholic drinks.

Viscountess Astor settled back into the seat of her automobile, a sigh on her lips and a look of disappointment on her face. But she brightened as she added:

"Yes, it is terrible. But I have too high an opinion of the intelligence of men and women voters in the United States to believe women candidates were defeated because of their sex.

"Their qualities must have been weak. If they had had good, progressive programs I am sure they would have won some seats. I regret the defeat of Miss Alice Robertson (formerly congresswoman from Oklahoma) but I am not surprised to hear of it. She was too reactionary. Women candidates must take a progressive stand in order to win victories.

"Miss Robertson and the other women candidates should have come out strong for the League of Nations and a slogan of 'No more war.' Then they would have had the support of every mother."

When informed that wet candidates and wet measures had won in some of the districts the viscountess paused, then said.

"I will not comment on the victory of the wets in America. It is a domestic question and one they should settle themselves. Why should I butt in just because I have a strong drink question on my own doorstep?

"The entire wet forces of England are against me. They singled me out as their special foe because I favor local option, which gives England a chance to control the liquor traffic instead of letting the brewers get control of it. They want to beat me and protect their monopoly. They made profits of 30 per cent during the war. They want to continue these profits.

"My chief opponent is wet. As a result every church in Plymouth is praying for my success."

Farming Courses in 4-Week Terms

All short courses in agriculture at the Ohio State university will be offered in two terms of four weeks each this Winter, so that farmers who cannot attend for the entire eight weeks, Jan. 2 to March 2, can at least get in four weeks' work.

This idea was tried on a few courses last year. Prior to that, no work was offered for less than the entire eight weeks' period. Now the poultry department has gone even further, and is offering two "shorter" courses to farmers, the first from Jan. 15-27 and the second Jan. 29-Feb. 2.

N. Y. SENATOR WINS TOGA ON HIS BIRTHDAY

Dr. Royal S. Copeland Once Was Mayor of Ann Arbor and Professor.

Dr. Royal S. Copeland, New York city health commissioner, who will succeed Senator William A. Calder in Washington, is known widely for his studies of the inception and spreading of infectious diseases and plagues, particularly as they form a problem in immigration regulation.

He is the author of several books on the subject and has been called upon to reveal his discoveries before several international medical congresses.

Born in Dexter, Mich., just 54 years before the date of his election to the senate he earned his degree at the University of Michigan and after post-graduate studies in England, France, Germany, Switzerland and Belgium, began practicing at Bay City, Mich.

In 1901, while a professor at the University of Michigan, Dr. Copeland became mayor of Ann Arbor. He became health commissioner of of New York four years ago by appointment of Mayor Hylan.

Wet Measures Seen Due in Congress

Proposals for legislation modifying the Volstead act with respect to the sale of beer and light wines were regarded at the treasury as extremely likely as a result of the outcome of the election.

In the meanwhile, however, Secretary Mellon was reported as holding that the treasury's policy of a strict enforcement of the prohibition laws would continue unchanged, despite the expression of public opinion in different states, until congress acts. Unless the question actually comes up in congress, high treasury officials indicated, little consideration will be given to the possible source of revenue which might be developed from taxes on beer and wine.

Victory for Labor Seen in Election

The results of the election "are magnificent vindication of every contention made by the American Federation of Labor," Samuel Gompers, president of the federation, declared in a statement last week.

"One after another the stalwart old defenders of privilege, greed, oppression and reaction went down to defeat," he added. "Compulsory labor, injunction, the overriding of law and constitution, the railroad labor board, the sales tax, the ship subsidy—these were things typifying the general concept that was repudiated and condemned so forcefully and overwhelmingly."

CHILE SUFFERS AS TIDAL WAVE FOLLOWS QUAKE

1,000 Dead as Cracks in Floor of Pacific Send Wave Mountains Inland, Engulfing Cities.

An earthquake of great magnitude and far-spread effect rocked Chile from end to end last Saturday.

It was accompanied by a tidal wave, and the combined force of the earth tremors and the sweep of the water did vast damage.

The death toll probably will be at least 1,000, it is estimated, and the property loss will run into the millions as several towns were almost entirely wiped out and heavy damage to buildings and communication lines and particularly ships along the 1,400 miles of coast affected by the huge waves has resulted from the violent upheavals of nature.

In addition to heavy casualties of dead and injured in Copiapo and Coquimbo, it was reported that 500 were killed in Vallenar, and in the surrounding district. Vallenar virtually was destroyed, and the survivors are in a critical condition. It seems certain that there have been casualties in other towns and villages around Copiapo, to the South, concerning which no news is yet available.

Already 24 bodies have been recovered in Coquimbo, where it is known 100 or more are dead. In Chanaral many were killed by falling houses.

It was earthquake and tidal wave combined that accounted for the vast destruction in the provinces of Antofagasta, Atacama and Coquimbo. The movement of the ocean is described as phenomenal. It gave evidence of a terrific disturbance in the bed of the Pacific itself. There must have been such a tearing at the bottom of the sea that immense quantities of water were sucked through, causing a tremendous recession of the waters along the Chilean coast.

Waves Sweep Coasts.

Five times the ocean swept outward and came back in the shape of a great wave, flooding the seaports and, in some instances, sweeping away the water front. The violent effects of the tidal waves were felt from Antofagasta on the North to Valdevia on the South, covering about 16 degrees of latitude, or more than 1,200 miles.

All types of craft lying in the various harbors were swept on shore, wrecked, or left high and dry, and at scores of small ports wharves and quays were destroyed. Chilean naval vessels in the harbor at Talcahuano, about 300 miles south of Valparaiso, when they felt the force of the waters, slipped their cables and proceeded out to the open sea.

President Alssandri has ordered the various government departments to take all measures possible for the relief of the sufferers in the stricken districts, those most sorely afflicted lying between Coquimbo and Copiapo. The navy department has sent ships along the coast to aid in the work.

The port of Coquimbo was awakened last Friday night by violent earth shocks, and in a few minutes the populace was running about the streets in terror, only partially clothed and seeking the nearby hills.

The panic was increased when the electric lights went out in some parts of the town.

Coincident with the shocks the sky was illuminated by electric discharges and fires broke out.

After the first shock the sea receded for a considerable distance and then swept back in an immense wave, extending from Coquimbo to La Serena, seven miles to the northeast, flooding the town and the whole coast line and doing much damage.

The tidal wave added to the terrors of the people, many of whom cried out for aid. Again the sea receded for a distance of 300 yards beyond the low tide mark, then seemed to gather force and came back in an immense wave estimated at 50 metres in height, which completely destroyed the Baquedano quarter.

A number of big lighters were picked up like chips and carried beyond the railroad bridge, which is five blocks from the low tide mark.

Planets Cause Waves.

Rear Admiral Martin, director of the navy meteorlogical service, discussing the earthquake, said it was significant that it had occurred just as the conjunctions of Mercury and Jupiter and Neptune and the Sun were approaching. The conjunction of Mercury and Jupiter occurred at 1:30 Saturday morning, and the other some hours afterward.

The meteorological institute at Santiago says that the earth shock coincides with the passage of a sun spot over the central meridian of the sun. The earth shock commenced at the termination of a day of abnormal heat. The sun spot referred to, made its appearance on Nov. 5 and was the largest observed this year.

Thought Can Stop Wars

Wars, strike and famines can be prevented by sending out "thoughts of peace and love," says Rev. E. B. Anthony of the New Thought cult, addressing an audience on "Christian Opportunity."

Volstead Beaten by Dryer Solon

Representative Andrew J. Volstead, Republican chairman of the house judiciary committee, author of the celebrated prohibition enforcement law bearing his name, was beaten in the Seventh Minnesota district by the Rev. O. J. Kvale, running as an independent and who proclaimed himself "dryer than Mr. Volstead."

WORLD-HISTORY IN THE MAKING

OHIO PEOPLE have rejected the proposition of the brewers to make their state the bung-starter of the nation. They have rejected it by a healthy majority of nearly 190,000 votes.

Citizens, men and women, of the smaller towns, villages, hamlets and farming communities, have done just what this paper had faith they would do—they have swung the balance of power to the side of law. By their ballots they have said emphatically that they are opposed to making an absurdity of the Constitution of the United States.

Ohio's vote on the beer and wine amendment was a splendid expression of Americanism, from people who are typically American and uninfluenced by foreign customs of recent imporatition.

Urban Population Wet.

Early reports from the big cities gave the enemies of prohibtion a big lead in the Ohio returns. Their leaders were ready to rejoice when the rural tide of dry votes began to sweep in and roll up a victory against them. Though the big cities of Ohio voted overwhelmingly for beer and wine, it must not be assumed that there are not many thousands of good Americans in these centers of population, who put law above appetite and thirst for booze.

What is true of Ohio's big cities is also true of all the big cities of the country where there are large foreign populations. Illinois, with its big wet vote in Chicago, voted overwhelmingly against the dry laws; but the vote was not a true test of strength for the reason that the drys made no campaign.

A Test of Democracy.

Thomas Nicholson, resident bishop of Chicago for the Methodist Episcopal church and national president of the Anti-Saloon league, thus explains the wet vote in Illinois:

"The Anti-Saloon league and the churches distinctively and actively urged their people not to vote at all on the issue. I honestly believe that to do so under conditions in Illinois was really to be false to the Constitution and the law of the land. The referendum could have no legal weight of any sort and to the drys it appeared as encouraging the people to indorse disloyalty to the Constitution. I, myself, did not vote on the issue, and I am sure that probably ninety per cent of the church and temperance people utterly ignored it."

Bishop Nicholson says further:

"The issue was complicated with many other issues. In Michigan the result of the senatorship was determined by the Newberry issue. In other sections the soldiers' bonus figured largely. In others the Daugherty injunction. In few, if any, places was there a straight-out issue on the prohibition question.

"Nevertheless, on the face of the returns, it seems to be a fact that the effort of the wets to nullify our laws and to begin the process of breaking down the constitution of the United States has had no considerable effect. They have boasted that they had more than thirty organizations, most of them well financed in organized effort for this purpose. To my mind, the question now raised is distinctly larger than the question of whether we shall have beer and light wines. It is a question whether democracy can make good.

"If heavily financed and selfishly organized groups can proceed to defeat the will of the people, and if their chief argument is, as it has been, that they would see that the thing could never be enforced, then we have no security for our democratic institutions. People are immediately encouraged to keep up a perpetual fight against any law which does not please them."

Ohio Result Encouraging.

In Ohio the wet-dry question was foremost in the minds of the people. It received the widest discussion. The wets hoped to win the Buckeye state above all others. The result is encouraging to those who believe a constitutional law should mean something. A wet victory would have been a slap at the law of the land and would have been far-reaching in its evil effects.

Bishop Nicholson cannot be far wrong in predicting that before we get through with it the prohibition question will test the foundation of our democracy, "and will be as prominent in deciding whether it is possible to have an efficent democracy as was, from another point of view, the Civil war."

There seems to have been lack of an outstanding issue in the recent campaign and men registered their disconent with this and that for want of something definite to vote for.

But if there is anything in the signs of the times the United States constitution soon will become an issue. Then we shall determine who's who, and whether we are to have a nation of Americans or a polyglot government of law-baiters.

DRYS DISPUTE CLAIM OF WETS

Wheeler Says Congress Is Still Arid; "Liberal" Points Gains.

The political complexion of the next congress having been definitely established interest turned on the probable lineup on the question of modification of the prohibition enforcement laws. Both the "drys" and "wets" were claiming a victory as a result of the elections.

For the Anti-Saloon League, Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel, said the "wets" would not have as many votes, by three at least, in the senate as heretofore, and that their strength in the house would not exceed 140, or 78 less than a majority.

On the other hand, the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, through G. C. Hinckley, its general secretary, claimed a gain of 80 "liberal" votes in the house which, it was asserted, would give actual control of that body to the modificationists.

"The pronounced increase in the 'wet' membership," said Hinckley's statement, "renders highly probable the passage of liberal legislation in the next session of congress that will strike the first blow at the more stringent provisions of the Volstead act.

"Involved in this view is a consideration of the change in headships of the powerful committees in the house. The defeat of Andrew J. Volstead of Minnesota removes the author of the objectionable prohibition enforcement act from the chairmanship of the house judiciary committee, giving the place over to Representative Graham of Pennsylvania, an avowed 'wet.'

"The passing of Mondell leaves the majority leadership on the floor either to Representative Longworth of Ohio or Representative Mann of Illinois, both re-elected, and both having been endorsed by the association because of their attitude on the prohibition issues."

439 Lepers Live in Island Haven

Four hundred and thirty-nine lepers are being cared for at the leper settlement on the Island of Molokai.

Only one person was admitted during the year, reports John D. McVeigh, superintendent of the settlement. There were 43 deaths during the last year, making the total in the settlement 42 less than on June 30, 1921.

Seven children were born during the year, two of whom were discharged with relatives and four were sent to homes in Honolulu. The other one died during the year.

HONEST MAN FINDS A WHITE BLUEBIRD

White robins and white blackbirds frequently have been reported, but now comes the white bluebird. Chester G. Gardner, an Oregon farmer, whose reputation for veracity is unquestioned, reports a snow-white bird in a flock of bluebirds that has gathered on his farm during recent days.

ASPIRIN

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Accept "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin" only. Each unbroken package contains proper directions. Handy boxes of twelve tablets cost few cents. Druggists also sell bottles of 24 and 100. Aspirin is the trade mark of Bayer Manufacture of Monoaceticacidester of Salicylicacid.

—Advertisement

Cured Her Rheumatism

Knowing from terrible experience the suffering caused by rheumatism, Mrs. J. E. Hurst, who lives at 508 E. Olive St., C-455, Bloomington, Ill., is so thankful at having cured herself that out of pure gratitude she is anxious to tell all other sufferers just how to get rid of their torture by a simple way at home.

Mrs. Hurst has nothing to sell. Merely cut out this notice, mail it to her with your own name and address, and she will gladly send you this valuable information entirely free. Write her at once before you forget.

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The following books 160 to 200 pages, clothbound, sell for $1.50 each. To have a universal sale we offer a special good paper edition, generous size pages, bold-faced Cheltenham type, postpaid, for only 12 cents, a copy comprising:

A 60,000 word edition "Masterpieces of American Eloquence," including Lincoln, Wendell Phillips, Beecher, Douglas, Ingersoll and other noted orators—12 cts. postpaid.

"The World in 1931," by Stewart E. Bruce is the book of the hour. More fascinating than Bellamy's "Looking Backward." It portrays a new social and economic order, based on co-operation, profit-sharing and international brotherhood. It reads like a romance, yet has all the power of a cyclone. Clothbound, 200 pages, $1.50. Paper edition, word for word, same text as the clothbound, 12 cts., postpaid.

Don't fail to read "The Ashes of Victory," the most enlightening and stirring book of 1922. Tells the plain truths as to the guilt of all the nations that were at war. The war will have been in vain unless the peoples of the world know the startling truths that "The Ashes of Victory" contains. Cloth, $1.50, special paper edition postpaid, 12 cts. Do not fail to order one or all three of these soul-stirring and enlightening masterpieces. Offer good until December 15th. Address F. L. SEARL & CO., Publishers, 108 W. 54th St., New York.

New Senator From Georgia

Judge W. F. George has been elected to the United States senate from Georgia to succeed Senator W. F. Felton, the only woman ever named for that body. Mrs. Felton, who was appointed by Governor Hardwick to succeed the late Thomas E. Watson, will not take her seat, Judge George taking the oath before the new congress convenes.

Prize Winning Sculptor Earns His Living With Paring Knife in Kitchen

In a certain New York restaurant there is a tall, heavily set man scurrying about, in the kitchen, at the beck and call of the chef. There is nothing about him to suggest a winner of artistic honors, to suggest that he is devoting his whole life not to his kitchen tasks but to achieve an ideal.

The man is Albert Edl, winner of the second award in the department of sculpture at the Beaux Arts Institute of Design with his group "Pista." Somehow when the medal was awarded him, Edl escaped the searchlight of publicity which usually follows the announcement of a prize winning artist, such as Frank Schwarz received when he won the Prix de Rome in 1921 on the eve of his ejection by his landlord.

Served in World War.

Edl, a native of Austria, came to America some 15 years ago, when he was 20 years old, determined to be a sculptor. It has been a long, uphill climb ever since. His studies were interrupted by the World war, in which he served in the United States army. On his return, he started studying at the Beaux Arts, whose courses he completed last Spring, when his contribution was among the foremost prize winners.

Although lack of means prevents him from further continuing his studies, Edl is not discouraged.

"I study at home by myself every spare minute after my work is done," he said. "I am struggling with anatomy now. I want to know the anatomy of the human form so completely that I shall be able to work without a model. I think if more artists knew the structure of the human body they would not need models.

Is Confident of Success.

"When it comes time to do my masterpiece, I shall be able to work from memory. I know I shall create my masterpiece. I dare not repeat even to myself the idea of it. It is ripening in my brain. Four times already I have seen it complete in dreams, and I feel some day that dream will come true."

Seriously, with this dream masterpiece, as his incentive, Edl toils all day at his humble kitchen duties and works far into the night studying and modeling. He has acquired his education by reading about the great artists and sculptors and delves into Plato and Socrates, reading them in German and in English.

Lacking the means for proper supplies, Edl works at his home, carving figures out of potatoes, soap and common clay. He admits his chief tool is his vegetable knife, and he invests all his money in books and clay.

NEVADA VOTE SAVES RENO DIVORCE MILL

Two propositions to change the divorce laws of Nevada, submitted to the voters in the election, have failed. Proposition number three, which would have altered the residence requirement to one year instead of six months, lost by 3,700 votes. Proposition number four, which would in effect ratifies the present divorce laws of the state and forbids their alteration under constitutional amendment for a period of three years, had a plurality of about 3,200 votes.

U. S. IS SEEKING RHINE ARMY PAY

Allies Ask for American Expert to Assist in Adjusting Claims.

In accepting the American claim to equal participation with the allied powers in German payments on account of forces maintained on the Rhine, the allied governments have proposed that an American expert be sent to Paris to confer as to ways and means of such participation.

From the allied viewpoint, the problem of meeting the American claim is complicated by the fact that in large measure payments already received and disbursed for the maintenance of the troops on the Rhine have been made by Germany largely in kind, cattle, coal, building materials and similar commodities having been turned over instead of cash. For these supplies the allied governments have had immediate use, but it is believed in Europe the United States government will not desire such payment unless it were proposed to market the American share in Europe, where satisfactory prices would be difficult to obtain.

The American balance due from Germany is well over $254,000,000.

GARY IN APPEAL FOR LIVING PAY

Steel Chief, Defending Policy, Says Wages Can't Be Cut.

Judge Elbert H. Gary has made it clear that the United States Steel Corporation is not in sympathy with the "anti-living wage" ruling of the railway labor board.

The head of one of the great basic industries of the country declared before the federal trade commission that the cost of living determines the corporation's wage policy and that under present conditions wages cannot be reduced.

The United States Steel Corporation recently raised the wages of its laborers. This, despite Judge Gary's testimony that the corporation is making "small profits if any." His statement Monday before a government body created a distinct sensation.

Charge Overshadowed.

The emphatic wage policy declaration of the chairman of the steel corporation, often criticized by organized labor as unyielding in its policy toward labor, overshadowed the general purpose of the hearing, which was in relation to the federal trade commission's charge that the steel corporation and its subsidiaries have been guilty of discriminatory price fixing.

Among other things in support of his contention that the law of supply and demand fixes prices Judge Gary said: "We are at this time making little or no profit on our total investment of $2,225,000,000. From 80 to 90 per cent of our cost of production is in labor. With the present high cost of living our wage rate is not too high, and we cannot reduce this part of our production cost. That is out of the question.

"What we want is stabilization of business not only for the manufacturer but for the worker and the consumer as well. The Pittsburgh base price is an element in maintaining stability.

Base Price Cited.

The Pittsburgh base price Judge Gary referred to is cited in the federal trade commission's complaint, supported by some independent steel interests, as the Pittsburgh plus price. By means of it steel is priced at Pittsburgh plus the freight rate to other plants.

On this point hinges the whole price question in the iron and steel industry. Judge Gary contended that the steel corporation does not fix the Pittsburgh base price arbitrarily as an inflexible basis for differentials at other points, but as a convenient method of basing quotation.

REDSKIN GIRL GRAVE GUARD SENT TO JAIL

Arrested for Using White Man's Language After Indian Curse Fails.

Miss Helena Conley, a Wyandotte Indian who, with her two sisters recently sought, with shotguns and imprecations, to prevent the burial of a white man in an old Indian cemetery in the heart of the business district was sent to jail in Kansas City, Kans., charged with disturbing the peace.

Blocked by the park department in her alleged efforts to wire and barricade the gates of the cemetery, Miss Conley became profane, police say. Since the burial near a plot of ground which the sisters said held their ancestors, Miss Conley is alleged to have resorted to wiring the gate to prevent use of the cemetery by the city.

Helena visited various city officials, including the mayor, shortly after the burial, asking that the white man's body be removed and threatening them with what she termed a "Wyandotte curse."

IRISH GIRLS LOSE BEAUTY; WAR BLAMED

Specialist Says Worry Is Cause; Can't Take Outdoor Exercise.

Irish colleens are losing their beauty. This was the view expressed by a beauty specialist in Dublin.

"The girls of Dublin and other cities in Ireland are not nearly so pretty as they were eight or ten years ago," he said. "Their eyes have not the same lustre, their cheeks have lost that wonderful Irish complexion and their carriage is not nearly so attractive as it used to be. However, the outline of the features is just as good as ever it was.

"The reason of this change is the abnormal time Ireland has passed through. The excitement and nervousness through which the people have passed have had their effects more on women than on men. Another thing is that girls do not take so much outdoor exercise, owing to the street dangers.

"I can forecast with absolute certainty, however, that with return of normal times Irish colleens again will become the most beautiful in the world."

PRAIRIE DOGS ARE POISONED

Colorado Gets Rid of Three Million Pests by Using Poisoned Oats.

Sixty tons of poisoned oats, scattered over farm lands in 20 Colorado counties, has resulted in the destruction of 3,000,000 prairie dogs, with a saving estimated at approximately $500,000 to farmers of the state, according to Joseph Keyes, director of rodent control of the United States biological survey.

The work of rodent extermination will be extended into 30 counties of the state next year, and will include pocket gophers as well as prairie dogs, Keyes says.

"It is generally admitted that it costs one dollar a year to feed one prairie dog," Keyes said, "which would make this year's campaign represent a saving of $3,000,000 to the state of Colorado, minus the trivial cost of the poison potion. However, in our official report, which probably errs a little on the side of conservatism, it will be said that the poisoning of the 3,000,000 prairie dogs prevented destruction of crops and damage to agriculture to the extent of $500,000.

Retirement into hibernation this month of the prairie dog has brought about a period of inactivity in the work of extermination, during which time plans will be completed for continuing and extending the work next year.

The war on the pocket gopher, which is active the year round, and causes much damage by tunneling the soil, will consist chiefly of placing a pipe through the soil into his tunnel and dropping a piece of poisoned vegetable into it.

CANADA HAS P. O. IN LAND OF ICE

Mounted Police Patrol Post 850 Miles From North Pole.

As the result of the recent voyages of exploration in the North, Canada now claims the most northerly postoffice in the world—Craig Harbor on Ellsmere Island, only 850 miles from the Pole.

Another new postoffice in the northland is at Ponds Inlet, on Baffin Island. Both were established by the Canadian explorer, Captain Bernier, during the latest tour of his schooner, the Arctic.

An inspector and six men of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police are at Craig Harbor, where they have established a post, while four representatives of the police corps represent law and order at Ponds Inlet. Sergeant Joy of the "Mounties" has been in the district a year investigating an Eskimo murder.

The Bernier expedition was sent for the purpose of taking the first steps in an extensive program calculated to maintain efficiently Canada's sovereignty in the vast northern region, known to be rich in mineral deposits. The vessel carried materials for the construction of houses and provisions for the maintenance of posts.

A statement issued by the Canadian department of the interior says it is the intention of the government to establish additional posts year by year, and to continue scientific and exploratory work. A patrol ship will visit the new northern posts annually, taking in supplies and mail to the men left there. A representative of the air board accompanied the expedition and will report on the possibilities of aviation in the North, with particular reference to patrols, and exploratory and survey work.

U. S. IS AFTER TAX INVADERS

Treasury Department Will Try to Force Collection of $100,000,000.

The government has been defrauded of more than $100,000,000 through failure of war profiteers to pay excess profits taxes and the evaders will be compelled to settle in full back taxes due or go to jail, it is declared officially at the treasury department.

Munitions manufacturers and makers of other war supplies needed by the government during the war with Germany were said to be among chief offenders in this tax slacker class.

The campaign of the treasury to round up tax evaders has brought to light amazing instances of tax dodging and has revealed information which will be made the basis of criminal prosecution by the department of justice of individuals and concerns shown to have charged the government unjustifiable prices for war materials.

May Recover Money.

The tax drive has opened fresh avenues of industry through which officials predict enormous sums of money paid out loosely on war contracts can be recovered by the treasury.

The extent of tax dodging by war profiteers was not fully known until a re-check was made of the audit of 1917 tax returns in connection with the attorney general's probe of war contracts. Returns for 1917 as well as 1918, years in which individuals and concerns suddenly amassed wealth in war material deals, showed in hundreds of cases deliberate attempts were made to falsify returns.

In a group of 50 or more war contract concerns each is indebted to the government in sums ranging from $100,000 to $1,000,000. In a fewer number of cases the tax liability ranges from $1,000,000 to $5,000,000. The internal revenue bureau, rushing ahead with its cleanup of such cases, is adding daily to the evader list and it may be weeks before the total sum recoverable in the frauds is learned.

May Take Court Action.

Juggling of ledgers by evaders, officials said probably will prevent the government from recovering maximum sums which justly should have been paid into the treasury. The liability of some of the profiteers may be increased by later disclosures, probably by court action. In this class of cases officials have confronted stubborn opposition by well-paid counsel of alleged offenders in all attempts to force production of valuable records, which are either destroyed or concealed.

ANIMALS GAIN MANY FRIENDS

Humane Society Reports Steady Growth Since Organization.

Since the first meeting of the American Humane association in Cleveland, Oct. 9, 1877, the organization has grown until there are more than 500 active anti-cruelty societies in the United States, says a report issued by officials of the organization.

"At the time this association was organized child protection work was yet in its incipiency and the movement in behalf of the protection of animals had only recently started," the report stated.

"The interval from the beginning until now has been occupied by intense activities and development on the part of the humane movement. It is easy now to gauge the practical advancement of the human cause.

"From the zero point our work has grown until there are more than 500 active anti-cruelty societies in the United States. The annual income of our societies has increased to more than a million dollars. There is an army of paid employes and voluntary agents. Many of our societies own buildings, the aggregate value of which runs into millions of dollars. Endowments amount to more than four million dollars.

"Aggressive warfare has been carried on to protect the rights of children and to give them ample opportunity to be fitted for the battle of life. The interest in animal protection also has increased vastly."

ENGLAND COAL COST SHOWING INCREASE

Coal prices in England probably will reach the highest level in history during the coming Winter, according to London retail dealers. A general increase of three shillings a ton was made recently, and another will be announced within the next few weeks, it is expected.

The price of the best hard coal is about $12 a ton, graduating to 45 shillings for kitchen coal. The highest prices last year for the same grades was 61 shillings and 48 shillings. A further increase of six shillings may be looked for.

The labor troubles and the forecast of an early and severe Winter are given as the reasons for the added cost.

Fiume Is Divorce Haven for Italians

Fiume, since it has become self-governing, has become the divorce colony of southern Europe, and the Italian government is worried.

Divorce does not exist in Italy, but nevertheless there are Italians who desire freedom from their matrimonial bonds. In the pre-war days these persons hied themselves to Budapest.

Now, however, the autonomous state of Fiume has brought divorce to Italy's very door, and expense can be no barrier, for it is possible to become a citizen of Fiume without ever leaving your native place. All you have to do is to deposit a sum of money with a lawyer and inform him that you wish to take Fiume nationality. The lawyer finds some accommodating "Fiumano" who is willing to adopt you. Once adopted you bring your divorce case before the Fiume tribunal and, after a few legal formalities, your marriage is dissolved.

ASSERTS FRANCE UNABLE TO PAY

Economic Expert Avers Security of Country First in Importance.

It is impossible for France to pay the war debts she owes to Great Britain and the United States, Louis Loucheur, former minister for liberated regions and reparations, told the chamber of deputies recently.

"French security is more important than reparations," said M. Loucheur. "Therefore I propose permanent control of the Rhineland under the League of Nations."

Premier Poincare told the chamber that the treaty of Versailles permitted the adoption of the proposals submitted by M. Loucheur.

"France," added Premier Poincare, "will hold the Rhineland as long as possible."

Premier Poincare said that France would propose ecomic reorganization of all Europe at the economic conference in Brussels in December.

WILHELM VAIN IN HIS YOUTH

Memoirs of Former German Chief of Staff Criticize Actions.

At virtually the same hour the ex-kaiser sat down to a wedding breakfast the publications of Count Von Waldersee's memoirs was announced.

The count was one of the most intimate friends of the young prince and chief of the general staff during the first years of his reign, and in his memoirs he criticizes the young monarch even more sharply than did Bismarck in his memoirs.

"The monarch," Count Von Waldersee wrote at the time he still was at the head of the general staff, "has a certain degree of knowledge of movements on the parade field, but none regarding the management of troops in maneuvers and he always wanted to be on the winning side, and was terribly hurt if the decision went against him."

Once Count Von Waldersee pointed out mistakes to the monarch and then the young kaiser strove to remove him as he removed Chancellor Bismarck.

"The kaiser was not the right man to lead the fatherland out of its many threatening dangers," Count Von Waldersee continues. He then draws the following picture:

"The kaiser is very vain. He believes he is something quite special and shows extremely little respect for the elder officials and their experience. He criticizes them with such sureness of judgment and apparent ease that he causes one to fear for the worst very soon. He also has a distinct love for playing with soldiers, developed and expressed in his constant changes of uniforms, repeated alarms, absurd use of cavalry and big parades."

Once the kaiser betrayed his real intentions when he told Count Von Waldersee the chief of the general staff of his army must obey him. When he told that to Von Moltke the latter replied that he could not understand the attitude of the kaiser. He closes the memoirs with the following words: "He wants to be his own chief of general staff. God protect the fatherland."

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BURGLARS INVADE DETECTIVE CENTER

Scotland Yard, famous detective center, has been the victim of burglars. The thieves entered the lost property office of the bureau one night recently and stole a number of unclaimed umbrellas and overcoats.

Entry to the office, which is on the top floor of the low building, was made through the skylight and the thieves escaped by jumping through a window onto the roof of an adjoining building.

Sanskrit is the language of the ancient Hindos, and is regarded as the speech nearest to that spoken by the Aryan race, from which developed all the white people of today.

ELDER JAPANESE BOSSES PASSING

Fading Old Genro Power Never Will Be Replaced.

Old Japan is fast changing. The last of the famous Elder Statesmen of the Meiji era has relinquished government post.

Only two of the Genro remain. Prince Matsukata (he was just promoted from a marquisate) and Prince Saionji. Matsukata has just retired as Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, his last post.

The two are very old men, in their eighties. Saionji has been ill for months, and Matsukata is failing. The two, particularly Matsukata, made Baron Kato Premier last Spring. When the time comes, he probably will remove him and appoint his successor, but that will be one of the last of their making and breaking of ministries.

Viscount Hirata, possibly the strongest man in Japan next to the two Genro, who for 30 years has been constantly at Prince Yamagata's elbow, is the new Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal. His appointment is a decided victory for the Choshu clan, the first in many months. Also the popular cry for disarmament has turned sentiment from them. Hirata, since the death of Yamagata in February, has been possibly second only to General Baron Tanaka in influence in the old clan.

There has been much speculation about the Genro's place in the cabinet. Will they continue? Certainly not in the old Genro—they cannot be replaced. No one can fill the shoes of Ito, Okubo, Inouye, Oyama, Yamagata, Matsukata and Saionji.

They ushered Japan through the most critical stage of the first transition. The word of the two surviving elder statesmen is practically law. Whether they, too, go there probably will not be a new Genro, but not a perpetuation of the old Genro by the infusion of new blood. Hirata and others, particularly Admiral Count Yamamoto of the Satsuma clan, are consulted much now. When the time comes, they may form a new dictatorship clique which will hold a sway over the country due to the power of their word with the throne.

TOWN IS OVERRUN BY RICH BACHELORS

Girls are invited to take notice. There are more wealthy young bachelors in this town of [illegible] people than in any other town of equal population in South Carolina, says Rev. T. Tracy Walsh, pastor of the Episcopal church of York S. C., who has canvassed the state for information.

Counterfeiters in Japan

While the Japanese government is doing its utmost to withdraw from circulation the 50-sen notes issued as a war measure, replacing them with silver coins, there are some Japanese adopting an opposite course. The country has been flooded with 50-sen notes. Some counterfeit 10-yen bank notes also are in circulation, which, being very cleverly made, are harder to distinguish from those issued by the Bank of Japan. The police have discovered also some counterfeit silver coins.

DRINK WATER WHEN YOUR KIDNEYS HURT

Stop eating meat for a while if your Bladder is troubling you.

When you wake up with backache and dull misery in the kidney region it may mean you have been eating too much meat, says a well-known authority. An excess of meat tends to form uric acid, which overworks the kidneys in their effort to filter it from the blood and they become sluggish or of paralyzed and loggy. When your kidneys get sluggish and clog you must relieve them, like you relieve your bowels, removing all the body's urinous waste, else you have backache, sick headache, dizzy spells, your stomach sours, tongue is coated, and when the weather is bad you have rheumatic twinges. The urine is cloudy, full of sediment, channels often get sore, water scalds and you are obliged to seek relief two or three times during the night.

Either consult a good, reliable physician at once or get from your pharmacist about four ounces of Jad Salts; take a tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast for a few days and your kidneys may then be fine. This famous salts is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia, and has been used for generations to clean and stimulate sluggish kidneys, also to neutralize acids in the urine so it no longer irritates, thus often ending bladder weakness.

Jad Salts is inexpensive, cannot injure and makes a delightful effervescent lithia water drink. Drink lots of soft water.—Advertisement.

Asthma

After suffering the tortures of Asthma and Hay Fever for many years, I discovered a harmless remedy that gives instant relief. 40,000 druggists now sell and endorse **Kinsman's Asthma Remedy.** Price 50 cents. A trial treatment and 1000 reliable references (former sufferers) from every State in Union mailed free. Write to Dr. F. G. Kinsman, 20 Hunt Bld., Augusta, Maine

SHORT ENDS OF WORLD NEWS

SOLDIERS of the World war won in every state where the bonus was an issue in the election last week. In Illinois and Kansas the vote was nearly three to one in favor of bonus propositions. It was two to one in California and better than two to one in Illinois.

Jacob Gimbel, member of the department store firm of Gimbel Brothers of Philadelphia, New York and Milwaukee, died in his Summer home in Atlantic City last week.

Horace Merwin Carr of Kansas, formerly acting commander-in-chief of the G. A. R., collapsed on the street in London, England, and died before he could be taken to his son's home, where he was visiting.

Secretary Hughes and the Brazilian ambassador have signed a contract under which the United States will send a naval mission to Brazil. The purpose of the mission is to assist Brazil in improving the naval service.

Fire last week destroyed the automobile tag shop and the planing mill in the Ohio penitentiary at Columbus, the loss being estimated at $100,000.

Woman suffrage in France was defeated when the cabinet refused to support the measure introduced in parliament granting the vote to women.

Vote on light wines and beer in Chicago was 7 to 1 for beer.

Governor Edward I. Edwards, Democrat, overwhelmed Senator Joseph S. Frelinghuysen in the race for the senate in the election.

Representative Andrew J. Volstead, Republican and dry law author, was defeated for congress in the recent election.

Senator Hiram Johnson of California was re-elected by the greatest majority ever accorded to him in his long political career, his plurality being at least 300,000.

William Hale Thompson, ending his second term as Republican mayor of Chicago, has announced that he will be a candidate next Spring for a third term.

Pope Pius has decided to postpone the appointment of the new American cardinals to a consistory to be held next year.

NOBEL prize for outstanding achievement in literature for the present year has been awarded to Jacinto Benavente, Spanish dramatist. Dr. Albert Einstein of Germany won the 1921 physics prize and Professor Niels Bohr of Denmark that for 1922.

In the Texas election Earle B. Mayfield, Democratic candidate for the senate, was victorious. He was known as the Ku Klux Klan candidate.

Former Premier David Lloyd George brought the Near East crisis into the British political campaign when he declared in a speech that "the British flag must not be hauled down."

Negligence was responsible for the gas explosion in the Reilly coal mine at Spangler, Pa., says a statement by the inspector. The mine has been cleared of the dead, 80 bodies having been carried out. Thirty-two miners were rescued.

West Virginia's monument to the memory of Major Goodspeed and 136 members of the Fourth West Virginia infantry who lost their lives in the siege of Vicksburg was unveiled on Nov. 14.

Governor General Wood expects to surrender his office in the Philippines and assume his duties as provost of the University of Pennsylvania prior to Feb. 1.

Ruling that coal dealers may charge 50 cents more a ton for certain sizes of domestic lump that has been especially cleaned for household purposes, has been made by State Fuel Administrator Neal.

Largest day's income for benevolent purposes collected in any one day in the history of the Methodist Episcopal church and possibly of any denomination was $1,282,529.97, which was collected on Oct. 31.

Report of experts who have been investigating economic conditions in Germany advocates a two-year moratorium from reparations payments of cash or in kind and stabilization of the mark on the basis of 3,000 or 3,500 marks to the dollar.

Dr. Eugene von Knilling of the German people's party has been elected premier of Bavaria by the diet.

JAMES A. WHITE, superintendent of the Anti-Saloon league, said the dry victory in Ohio of 175,000 majority was due to three agencies: "The women, the pulpit and the press."

Sixteen Republicans and [illegible] Democrats will represent Ohio in the house of representatives at Washington during the 68th congress.

Armistic day observances in Nebraska this year were centered in ceremonies at the site of the new million-dollar state house, which was dedicated.

California, the leading wine growing grape state in the Union and which once had hopes of competing with the champagne of France and the Rhine wines of Germany, has at last gone dry after 10 years of voting down prohibition measures. The drys won by a majority of 29,621.

Frederick W. Coleman, new United States minister to the Baltic states, arrived in Riga last week.

Robert M. LaFollette was re-elected senator from Wisconsin by approximately 250,000 plurarity.

Bulgaria has asked the allies to grant her representation at all of the discussions at Lausanne instead of only at those concerning the straits.

Four thousand Armenian Christians have been killed in the vilayet of Smyrna and 8,000 more are missing.

In Massachusetts a recount of the vote cast for U. S. senator will be made. Senator Lodge won the election by slightly over 8,000 votes.

Expulsion of Samuel Nast of the Chicago brokerage firm of Nast & Co. from membership in the New York Stock exchange has been announced.

Election of Sheriff Thaxton as county treasurer and victory of the Republican ticket, supported by mine workers, was declared to be the vote of Williamson county, Ill., "in favor of a fair trial for every miner indicted in connection with the Herrin mine killings."

Lynn J. Frazier, Non-partisan leaguer and former governor of North Dakota, running as a Republican, defeated J. F. T. O'Connor, Democrat, for the U. S. senatorship.

Blind French Vet Sees Through Tot's Eyes to Shoot "Other Man"

The story of a wife, stolen from the fireside of a blind soldier, who had sacrificed his sight for France upon the field of battle, and the murder of the man to whom she had yielded her guilty love, was received in Paris from Avignon.

It is a tale that reads as though it might have been lifted from the pages of DeMaupassant. The wronged husband, Vincent Fabre, in his humble home in Avignon, takes the hand of his 4-year-old daughter and whispers to her:

"Daughter, get my old army pistol out of the drawer. Are you sure it is loaded?" Take my arm and lead me to the home of Joseph Audenham. When we get there, if you hear your mother's voice lead me directly in front of her. If she is not there be sure to place me directly in front of Joseph Audenham."

Led by his little daughter, who tripped gaily at his side, Fabre reached the home of his rival. His wife was not there. The baby daughter, obeying instructions, placed her father in front of Audenham. Fabre spoke, Audenham replied. Fabre fired.

Audenham fell dead.

Then the baby girl, horrified with terror, led her father back to his home where he was arrested, repenting his act in the arms of his wife and daughter.

Fabre had been blind since the war. With the subtle sense of the blind he noted a change in his wife's conduct and then officious neighbors confirmed his suspicions. When he was led off by the gendarmes, stumbling down the roadway he exclaimed:

"I am a soldier. I did what a soldier would do."

$5.00 Solid Copper Vacuum Washer $2.50

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If you want the very best that can be made, here it is. We have sold over [illegible],000 tin washers, and they have given perfect satisfaction, but, of course, the copper is much better. We are just selling a few at $2.50 to introduce them. After that the price will go back to $5.00. Don't miss this wonderful chance. Tell your friends about it. SEND TODAY.

We Absolutely Guarantee the Duplex Will Wash a tubful of anything washable in three minutes. Blankets, lace, socks, crepe silks, underwear, towels, handkerchiefs, ANYTHING. Hands do not come in contact with the water, therefore it is not scalding hot. So easy to operate that a child can do it. Will not wear out your clothes. The Duplex forces the boiling suds through the clothes, NOT the clothes through the suds. Will save your back and hours of needless toil. An ordinary weekly washing can be washed, blued and on the line in one hour. Your money back without question if it will not do all we claim and more. DON'T MISS THIS SPECIAL OFFER. Just send only $2.50 and this ad TODAY, and we will send you the solid copper Duplex Vacuum Washer, regular price $5.00, by parcel post to any address. Agents wanted.

Duplex Mfg. Co., Dept. C-104, Detroit, Mich.

RURAL WELFARE

EDITED BY A. P. SANDLES

INDIA AND INDIANS—
The Power of Britain.

...the banks of the sacred ...to be buried on its banks and ...s of the body scat... ...waters of the river, ...natical hope of the ...way India.

...s under the rule of ...ore. Four hundred ...beings are ruled ...shmen. Britain lets ...their own way ...in many matters that ...natives they have ...In important mat... ...rts decide the issue. ...cates of people, ...who is born in one ...pe. He must live ...particular class. ...h Indian paints in ...rehead his rank and ...caste is not good ...or marry in a higher ...or out-cast is not ...in any caste. The ...someone who has mar... ...his rank. He is not ...ighbor in the caste ...him. These social ...of the iron law of ...

...300 native rulers in ...ither is lord over his ...tory. Britain supports ...keeps them in their ...this policy is one of the se... ...power over this vast ...

...matter how high his ...be on a social equal ...Englishman. There is no ...except on strictly bus... ...affairs. England in... ...at times, that she is the su... ...and must be obeyed. The ...of the British empire ...being that rules by the ...of some superior and om... ...power.

England rules because she knows these millions of pa... and ignorant masses. She lets ...as they please in the way of ...their superstitious no... ...customs and sacri... ...animals and weird cere...

England will let India have any ...of creed and religion, but the ...of India must be with England. ...is the great goal of the British ...The second great object ...England is to keep a clear and ...safe road for British commerce ...British ships through the ...Straits of Gibraltar, the Mediterran... ...the Suez canal, the Indian ...ocean on to Australia.

England has been centuries build... ...highway of trade and ...It is the greatest of its ...in the world. England safe... ...highways on both land ...Her trading marts are ...every part of the world. She ...will ready markets for all ...and all her vast dominions. ...markets her battle ...trade and markets her battle ...thing, England, scarce... ...than Ohio in acres and area, ...rules the world in price ...products that grow or arti... ...are manufactured.

Whether we like it or not, the ...of every bushel of wheat grown ...every quarter of the world is ...in Liverpool, England. England ...other countries have ...to sell. England can make or ...American markets. She can ...or refuse our surplus crops and ...or tumble or climb accord...

England has been wiser than ...America. England has ships. She ...customers in every part of the ...globe. Her checker board is 25,000 ...miles around and 8,000 miles ...through. She has some hold and ...ground to stand on in every grand ...division of the earth, North and ...South America, Asia, Africa, Europe ...and Australia.

She helps her merchants. She ...gives a subsidy to her ships that ply ...between the continents. Across Can... ...she has the greatest railway in ...the world. She has the best and ...most regular running steamship ...lines in the world. These mighty ...tools of transportation and trade ...help her to help every part of her ...dominion that may need help.

We talk of ship subsidy in the United States. Many will oppose it. If one political party favors it the other will oppose. If it should be enacted into law some scheming boss with power and pull would want to take advantage of it. So far we do not have ships that carry trade, products and merchandise to every trading port in the world. We sadly need these messengers of prosperity.

We neglect the science and secrets of commerce. We do not insure our farmers and producers against the danger of surplus and over production. Our prices downward go. We wail at our hard luck and shrinking profits. We do not profit by British bulldog trading policies of helping the producer to find the best markets in the world.

When will American statesmen blaze a trading trail around the world as Britain has done long ago? Big, not petty politics, is the nation's need today.

BUSINESS COLLEGE AD—
Written to Farmer Girl.

We have just had handed to us a letter written by a business college to a farmer girl, whose name had been obtained in some way or other.

The letter was an advertisement to get the young lady interested in a business course and to spend her money and time at this particular college. Bookkeeping and stenography has lured many a girl from the farm. She wanted a job in an office in town or city.

My Dear Young Lady:

What are your plans for the future?

A few days ago I addressed this query to a young lady and she promptly replied: "I want to take a business course, then I want to get a good position in a nice office, then, when I have worked a few years and have some money in the bank I want to meet a fine young man, get married and have a happy home of my own."

In these few words, uttered partially, no doubt, in jest, is bared the longing of a human soul. Perhaps they strike a responsive chord in your own heart.

However that may be, the young lady in question is starting her business course supremely confident that some day in the not distant future her dream will come true. And who knows but that her fine young man may even now be the "boss" in some nice office, just waiting for this dream girl.

HIGHWAY HIGH SPOTS—
Uncle Sam Biggest Road Man.

In many states the size of the license fee for auto and trucks is a big question to answer. How far should the public permit the hauler of loads on public roads to go in weight and speed. As sure as day follows night loads will gradually increase in tons. This forces wider and thicker highways. No man or state can halt this onward march. We have vainly tried to limit and control speed. We have failed. An airplane recently flew at the rate of four miles a minute.

Every state in the Union is doing something new and doing more in its road building program. Uncle Sam is giving a helping hand to all of this. He is the biggest boy in the game. His millions of dollars makes every state find ways and means to match his dollars to build roads everywhere.

FARM LOAN BONDS—
On Sale at Land Banks.

Many farmers have some spare money which they would like to plant in a safe place. They want money to work and earn money. They also want to escape taxation on this money.

The federal land banks usually have gilt-edge bonds for sale. These bonds are tax free. They bear 4½ per cent interest. You do not have to lie about them to the assessor.

IN OLD KENTUCKY—
Smoke and Chew Well Sold.

We were down in Old Kentucky. Big deal had just been pulled off. Co-operation is sure profitable in the Blue Grass state. Tobacco is a big crop. It brings profit to him and her who grow it if the leaf can be well sold.

Fifty-four million tons of tobacco have just been sold in one big pool. The grower got his price. For many weeks the tobacco was held. It was a mighty battle of brain and patience. The buyer wanted to dictate a price to pay the grower. This price was below the cost of production. If growers had not been organized they would have been crushed. They won their greatest victory by co-operation and loyalty to their organization.

This is the largest single sale of tobacco ever made. It will probably be lasting in its effect. The grower has learned that by being united farmers can protect themselves. There is big profit in tobacco ofter it leaves the farm. Retail prices make fortunes for those who are smart enough to grab them in the smoke and chew game.

Farmers in every state ought to profit by this story and by this deal. The farmers of Kentucky stood pat. They helped each other through hard times. They managed to borrow money or do without it. They stood their ground and refused to let the big tobacco buyers dictate the price of tobacco. What tobacco growers can do the growers of other crops can do.

The day of better marketing and less profiteering between producer and consumer ought to be near at hand. This will work out our old hobby and theory, which is: Give to the producer more dollar for his crop and give to the consumer more crop for his dollar.

RIGHTS OF FARMERS—
Biggest Producer in America.

In America the farmer produces from the soil about 80 per cent of the total production of this continent. This fact entitles the farmer to some consideration in the program of general welfare.

A quarter of a century ago the big railroad man was well nigh the boss of the country. He was an autocrat. He had control of legislatures and held power over political parties. He reached the zenith of his power and then took a tumble.

For the past few years labor organizations have been strong and domineering. They dictated to party bosses and wrote their own notions into the statutes of the states and of the United States. They overworked their power and their influence is on the wane today.

The past three or four years the banker has had his day and sway. The dominion of the dollar has been world-wide. It is the one money unit of the world that stands at par and which now measures the value of the money in every country of the world. The banker has had some of his dreams come true. But the banker is keen. He knows that his prosperity and the welfare of the world depends upon a prosperous and contented farmer folk.

The army was called to the colors. It fought and won a war. It was mustered out. The boys went back to the common walks of life. The ways of peace claim their attention and their toil. Here and there the disabled soldier is being cared for and a mother mourns the son who was claimed by the toll of death.

The city has had its boom. Fever heat, mushrooms, dizzy pace, gay, giddy and gaudy habits, dress and shady morals have wrought new problems which demand solution.

Oliver Goldsmith long ago said, and wisely: "Ill fares the land to hastening ills a prey, Where wealth accumulates and men decay."

America will decay and be a prey to a thousand ills if the American farmer is not preserved as a prosperous institution. Taxes and mud roads cannot be piled upon the tillers of the soil. His markets cannot be throttled and his profits on labor and investment refused.

The good road has helped to emancipate the farmer. It has helped to make him free and throw off the handcuffs of boss and bunk. His auto and his truck have the right of way to everywhere the highway runs. His co-operative associations and factories will let him loose from the profiteer.

The day of dawn is close at hand for the farmer. Transportation is at his door. It will be more so if he is a worth while citizen who will fight for his due and demands. The leaches who have controlled, fattened and existed at the expense of the farmer will grow lean and long-faced when the farmer becomes a man in every sense of the word, socially, politically and financially.

The farmer is willing to be the partner with capital, labor, town and city, but not the serf or servant of any man or set of men. Today the great dignity of the farm and farmer is mounting toward the sky. Timid, the farmer used to be. Today bold and confident. He dares to blaze and follow new trails and be a man, full grown with backbone.

The farm and farmer are paramount factors that concern every other human activity of the world. The lawyer and lawmaker, the great captains of industry, the professor of arts, sciences and economics must take a minor place in the human program and let the meal ticket grower have the spot-light and the major part to play.

The farmer has had the blues. He lived in the depths of gloom after his war joy ride was over. But today he is coming back. The future has its rainbow of promise plainly in view. His lot will be a square deal and a safe reasonable profit for all he grows and for every ounce of common sense that he uses in his farming game. The sluggard and the ant do not deserve to prosper. The good road is the cornerstone of the farmer's future glory. Deny him not his land of promise.

WHAT MR. WALLACE SAID—
To the American Farmer.

Mr. Wallace, secretary of agriculture in President Harding's cabinet, recently made a speech in Ohio. A great crowd of farmers heard him speak. They were anxious for some cheerful message from him that would help them.

Mr. Wallace told his audience what and how many great things that had been done by congress to help the farmer. The farmer listened. They heard what Wallace said. Then one of them bluntly said: "What the h—l has all this done for the farmer when prices of farm crops have gone lower than ever before, while the prices the farmer pays is higher than ever before?"

What statesman can answer this farmer's curt question? Education is better than legislation. We must learn the ways of trade. We must know how to ship our surplus crop to those who are hungry and in need. We must find some system of money and finance to enable hungry countries to buy our wares and merchandise.

Wallace said that one reason why farmers were not prosperous was that theywere not good business men. Then some veteran of the game of overalls and sweat asked whether the farmer of today was not as smart as he was in 1919 and 1920 when prices were at the peak and the farmer was making money.

Some farmers actually think. They also know whether Mr. Wallace or any other man who seeks to advise them, knows what he is talking about. The farmer is not dull in everything. The farmer is dull and even stupid in playing the game of politics.

The farmer rides a hobby. He gets lined up on one or two things like wet and dry, and because some tin-horn statesman office seeker yells for that particular hobby, the farmer will vote for him whether the tin-horn man is good for anything else or not.

Protect the markets for American products of farm and factory. This is the caliber of statesmen needed in the land today. Take from man or set of men, shrink or swell the volume of our currency and money flow. Shrinkage of the dollar's power makes good prices of crops. Swelling of the power of the dollar will get more bushels and pounds of crop for the dollar. He or they who control this lever of money power can bring weal or woe to the nation and to the producers.

It is a good thing for Mr. Wallace to come to the western country and mix with real folks, in God's great out-of-doors. Out here where the country is wide and long, he can get a vision of the woes of them who till the soil. Sitting in a wall-bound office in far away Washington will not give to him a vision of the farmers' said condition today.

It gives cold feet to a public speaker who shoots off some fine spun theory and then knows some sun-tan meal-ticket grower ask a fool question that knocks theory into a cocked hat. We have been at both ends of this shotgun. The kick sometimes stuns you.

Mr. Wallace is as good a secretary of dirt, dollars and sense as other men who have held the job. Theory is good. The medicine prescribed is good, but the patient, who is the farmer, is either going to the poor-house or going to town and get a job to make a living. A change of treatment might be safe to try.

Heaven helps those who help themselves. Let the farmer take hold and make a better effort to solve his own problems and fight his own battles. Mr. Wallace makes us think. This is a blessing to us. If we disagree with him he may be benefiting us even more than if he said exactly the things that pleased us. We are for him.

WILL THIS COME TRUE—
A Dream of the Future.

Some dreams come true. Men and women who have dreamed day dreams and slumber dreams have done the great things of the world.

We have not yet discovered how to harness the mighty power that hurls the earth through space at tremendous speed and holds it in its place and path century after century.

Here is a dream of a man who has won fame. How long will it be until his dream comes true? Read this and make your guess:

Transmit unlimited power by radio much as speech is broadcasted today. Pick this energy up anywhere to do the world's work.

Utilize the tremendous energy of the sun in the arid regions to drive the wheels of industry in far off lands.

Extract unbelievable amounts of energy from the rodioactive substances of the earth—energy millions of times greater than our present comprehension.

Achieve the scientists' dream of "cold light" and makee lectric light, or some form of it universal and electricity as cheap as water.

Develop new sources of fuel, such as monster, rapidly growing plants which store more energy in a few days than trees do now in 75 years. Use this to help replace our diminishing supplies of coal, oil and gas.

Supply energy through a national and international system of interconnected generating plants from power distribution lines similar to a network of railroad tracks.—From interview with Dr. Steinmetz.

BRIAR PIPE PRICES—
Retail Dealer's Fat Profit.

Before me is a U. S. government report showing that briar pipes are bought in England for $4.32. The cost of shipping, tariff and insurance is $2.25.

The retail price in the United States, May 27, 1922, was $25. This is a fat profit to the retailer. We must all smoke some, either here or hereafter. This price makes us smoke here. Read The Blade for other prices and profits as exposed by Uncle Sam's report.

New Heating Invention Burns 95% Air

Since the dawn of civilization woman has been the "keeper of the fires." While everything else has advanced woman has continued to struggle under the burden of back-breaking, drudging slavery to stoves. But now since this amazing new kind of heat has been invented by Mr. B. M. Oliver a St. Louis man, women are freed from this drudgery and dirt, and from the worry of high prices and coal shortages.

Mr. Oliver's invention is a simple device that fits in any heating stove, cook stove or furnace. It does not change the stove. Anyone can slip it into a firebox in one minute without alterations. Then by just turning a valve—almost like magic—you get any degree of heat you want from a tiny flame to a roaring inferno.

Mr. Oliver has called his invention the Oliver Oil-Gas Burner because it makes its own gas from 95% air and 5% coal oil (kerosene) the cheapest fuel there is. The wonderful news has spread so rapidly that already over 100,000 Oliver Burners are being used by American housewives. Mr. Oliver wants every woman to have the use of his invention. Write him at 2400-K Oliver Bldg., St. Louis, Mo., and receive an attractive booklet FREE that tells all about it. Mr. Oliver is now making a special Low Price Offer including a thirty-day Free Trial. He is also looking for good, live distributors and will tell you how to earn $500 a month if you are interested and request his sales plans.

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"The Woman That Was a Sinner"

The International Sunday School Lesson for Nov. 19 Is "Jesus, the Friend of Sinners"—Luke 7:36-50.

BY WILLIAM T. ELLIS.

ONCE it was quite improper in polite society to allude to "the woman that was a sinner." Only the preachers could mention her on Sunday, and then in guarded terms. To well-reared folk she was supposed to be non-existent.

Nowadays she gets first page positions in all the newspapers; and she is the heroine of fiction's "best sellers" and of the most popular motion picture plays. "Advanced" persons of both sexes and all ages freely discuss her, even at dinner tables, although sometimes she is camouflaged under Freudian terms. It is not the vogue to pity her, much less to blame.

So there is topical timeliness in the return of this vivid incident from the life of Jesus for the study of the millions of Sunday school members. We get the mind of the Master upon one of the livest issues of our day. First, let us read the story itself, a masterpiece of literature:

"And one of the Pharisees desired him that he would eat with him. And he entered into the Pharisee's house, and sat down to meat. And behold, a woman who was in the city, a sinner; and when she knew that he was sitting at meat in the Pharisee's house she brought an alabaster cruse of ointment, and standing behind at his feet, weeping, she began to wet his feet with her tears, and wiped them with the hair of her head, and kissed his feet, and anointed them with the ointment. Now when the Pharisee that had bidden him saw it, he spake within himself, saying: This man, if he were a prophet, would have perceived who and what manner of woman this is that touchest him, that she is a sinner. And Jesus answering, said unto him, Simon, I have somewhat to say unto thee. And he saith, Teacher, say on. A certain lender had two debtors; the one owed five hundred shillings and the other fifty. When they had not wherewith to pay, he forgave them both. Which of them therefore would love him most? Simon answered and said, He, I suppose, to whom he forgave the most. And he said unto him, Thou hast rightly judged. And turning to the woman, he said until Simon, Seest thou this woman? I entered into thy house, thou gavest me no water for my feet; but she hath wetted my feet with her tears, and wiped them with her hair. Thou gavest me no kiss: But she, since the time I came in, hath not ceased to kiss my feet. My head with oil thou didst not anoint; but she hath anointed my feet with ointment. Wherefore I say unto thee, Her sins, which are many, are forgiven; for she loved much; but to whom little is forgiven, the same loveth little. And He said unto her, Thy sins are forgiven. And they that sat at meat with Him began to say within themselves: Who is this that even forgiveth sins? And He said unto the woman, Thy faith hath saved thee; go in peace."

Maudlin and Muddy Minds.

To contrast that exquisite gem of literary portrayal with the pages—literally pages—of slush that dominate today's papers, concerning the acquittal of a confessed murderess, and the ovation given her by hysterical crowds; and concerning two other capital crimes in which the sex motive was dominant, is to perceive the difference between the standards of Jesus and those of today. Clearly our minds are both muddy and maudlin upon this matter of the Seventh Commandment.

Nobody would dream of making the poor sinner who bathed the Savior's feet with tears and less precious ointment. The heroine of Dr. Luke's story. She excites compassion, not admiration or emulation. There is no doubt about her status. She is a penitent sinner, who is so overcome by the burden of her sins that she seeks comfort from the compassionate Christ.

Slack-brained writers commonly confuse two things: the fact that Jesus forgave the sinner, and the fact of His attitude toward sin. Because the Master pardoned the penitent, there has grown up the unwarranted idea that she herself was blameless and that it is wrong to condemn her kind. Tons of rubbish have been written by sentimentalists, or erotic-minded sensualists, in sheer praise of the fallen woman; as if her sin were a virtue.

Into the discard has gone of late the Bible's clear teaching concerning this form of immortality which eats like a canker into the integrity of the home and of the entire social fabric. Frankly, among myriads of persons in the English-speaking world today, violations of the Seventh Commandment are not considered a cardinal offense against the laws of God and man. The accrued and inherited teachings of the ages on this subject are forgotten. Few know or care that in the ancient East, with its stored-up wisdom, adultery is still punished by death. Chastity is not now unanimously regarded as the priceless jewel of the character of man and women. What the Bible calls "sin" is today euphemistically called "self-expression" or "experience."

A Woman's Supreme Tragedy.

Clear thinking and honest reading of the Bible leaves no doubt about the one inexorable standard by which the social sin is to be judged in both man and woman. The man who transgresses the Seventh Commandment is a fallen man; the woman who transgresses the Seventh Commandment is a fallen woman. An enervated and debauched society may wink at these offenses for a time, but the judgment of history and human experience stands clear and unmistakable.

In the picture of this woman who had been driven to invade the feast in Simon's house, so great was her burden of sorrow and sin, we get a glimpse of the soul of one undergoing the supreme tragedy. Men might smile and leer as she passed, and she could exchange flippant remarks with them, but in her own soul—which was the only realm where happiness or unhappiness really matters—she was the gall of bitterness; her daily food the ashes of remorse. Dr. Luke, probably an eye-witness, has stripped all allurement from the figure of this poor outcast as he depicts her in the manifestation of sorrow beyond words.

There should be warning for many a tempted girl in this portrayal of the shame and suffering that lie at the end of the road of social sinning. This woman found forgiveness, but not even Jesus could repair the wreckage of her past. Her soul was saved, but scarred.

Little boots it to dwell upon the censorious self-complacency of Simon the Pharisee, whose sin of pride and censoriousness was doubtless greater than the woman's impulsive sins of the flesh. Nor yet does it alter the case to recall the men who were equally guilty with the woman, and who are not reported as showing repentance and finding forgiveness. At the moment, we are only concerned with the sinner and the sin, who figure as the central characters in this story.

As Jesus Looked at It.

We shall never "see life clearly and see it whole," until, as did Jesus, we face the reality of sin as a force in life far more important and near than evolution or environment or heredity.

Alone among the great religions of the earth, Christianity squarely recognises sin. Other philosophers, old and new, either get around sin by calling it by other names, or else they ignore it altogether. With Jesus it was a primary reality. He was given at birth the name Jesus "because he shall save His people from their sins." He came to be a Savior. That was His primary mission. He expressed the love of God in the breaking of the power of sin over human life, and in granting forgiveness for it. In a way that we cannot understand, though we accept it, He somehow made atonement for the sin of the world.

Jesus forgave the sinner. That was just like Him.

But Jesus never winked at sin. That also was just like Him.

He deemed sin so heinous that He declared that an offending eye should be plucked out, an offending hand cut off. The moral mistiness of vision which pervades contemporary literature and life, dimnishing the sanctity of virtue and the sinfulness of sin, never touched Him. How abhorrent sin is to a holy God is made plain by the cross. How great is the love of God is shown by the fact that Jesus forgave the penitent woman, who in lavishness of love and desire and repentance, had thrown herself at his feet.

Jesus was the antithesis of the generality of men, who look upon sin as a little thing, and who regard the known sinner with outward contempt. Christ receives sinners, but He hates sin.

BUMPER COFFEE CROP IN HAITI!

Island Breaks Records in Production; All Profits Go to Natives.

There are indications in plenty that the coffee crop which is being picked will be the largest exported from Hati in history.

St. Marc is the center of the coffee growing country, and already the roads and trails are pouring in a flood of the aromatic berries. Since the export tax on coffee produces a little more than one-third of the government's entire revenue, and the coffee exports average two-thirds of all Haiti's export trade, the importance of this record crop can be appreciated!

At the peak of the French regime in Haiti a crop of 74,000,000 pounds was exported to Euro, in 1791. Thirty years later it had dwindled to 29,000,000 pounds as a result of neglect and the incessant civil wars following Haiti's independence in 1803. Under Haitian rule it finally climbed in 1880 to 78,000,000 pounds, but the production was again at low ebb when the United States intervened in 1915. Three years later, when American troops had restored order in the island, it reached a total of $0,000,000 pounds, of $16,500,000 declared value, and that year the crop paid 40 per cent of Haiti's entire revenue.

The present crop is destined to exceed all previous French, Haitian and American occupation figures, and the average price to the peasant will be nine cents a pound. Practically all of the coffee goes to Havre for distribution through France, Belgium, Holland, Germany and Austria, where it is used in small lots as a grading coffee.

It is worthy of note that practically not a dollar of the millions that the new crop will bring to Haiti will go into the pocket of a single American, for the coffee industry in Haiti is wholly in the hands of Haitians, a few French and a small number of men of mixed blood.

FLORIDA CITRUS OUTPUT GAINS

Production Nearly Equal to California Growth, Says U. S. Bureau.

For the first time in the history of the citrus fruit industry in America the two rival states growing this fruit, Florida and California, will produce approximately the same quantity, or in excess of 15 million boxes each, says the United States department of agriculture's report.

Florida citrus fruit growers are elated over this showing. Growing citrus fruits is a comparatively new industry there. Florida groves, too, are young and on the average have not attained the age of full fruition.

The first two weeks of the 1922-23 citrus fruit crop saw more than 2,200 carloads of oranges and grapefruit shipped from Florida. Heaviest increase in production is coming from the central highland ridge, more especially through the eastern part of Polk county and the northern part of Highlands county. An increase of 10 to 15 per cent is in sight along the west coast of Florida, while the east coast is increasing its last year's yield by more than 10 per cent. Florida will produce one-fourth more tangerines than it did last year, and production of limes will be slightly heavier.

ANCIENT SHRINE OF PIPES FOUND

Pueblo Dwellers of West Kept Single Room for Smoking Rites.

Dr. J. Walter Fewkes, chief of the bureau of American ethnology, Smithsonian institution, who recently returned from a season of archeological field work in the Mesa Verde National park, Colorado, reports the unexpected unearthing of a interesting and instructive prehistoric ruin to which he has given the name "Pipe Shrine House," because of the large number of pipes scattered in a circular shrine just as they had been thrown during ceremonial rites untold centuries ago.

The Mesa Verde park was reserved from settlement by congress on account of cliff dwellings in its canyon, but later it was discovered there were as many pueblos on the open top of the mesa as in the cliffs. These have fared badly from the elements on account of exposure and are reduced to mounds.

Mounds Cover Houses.

For several years Dr. Fewkes has been active in unearthing and clearing these souvenirs of our precursors on the Western plains, and it has been through his efforts mainly that the ruins have been preserved. Excavating several of the mounds that were taken to be natural formations, it was found they were mouldering heaps of fallen houses and temples.

Last May Dr. Fewkes undertook excavation of a mound in the neighborhood of what is known to many motor tourists as Mummy lake. The results of his excavations were as instructive as interesting and unexpected.

Out of the mound emerged a rectangular building about 70 feet square, one story high, accurately oriented to the cardinal points of the compass, with a circular tower formerly 15 to 20 feet high, like a church steeple, midway in the western wall. This tower is supposed to have been for observation, and as it is important for an agricultural people to determine the seasons probably was by watching the sun as it arose or set that they determined the time for planting and other events.

Had Shrine for Pipes.

In the middle of this building was a circular room 20 feet deep and about the same in diameter, in which were more than a dozen clay pipes, numerous stone knives, pottery, idols and other objects. Pipes of this kind never had been found on the Mesa Verde and indications point to the belief that after the rite of smoking they were thrown into the shrine.

A few feet south of the building, which was not a habitation, but specialized for ceremonies, there is a square room or shrine dedicated to the mountain lion, a stone image of which was surrounded by water-worn stones. A similar shrine is on the northeast corner of Pipe Shrine House in which, among other objects, was a small iron meteorite and a slab of stone on which is depicted a symbol of the sun.

The cemeteries of the pueblos of the Mesa Verde are near their southeast corner and although burials in them have, as a rule, been removed by vandals, several interments were found in the cemetery near Pipe Shrine House. One of these was left without moving a single bone and an enclosure with a weather-proof roof was erected over it, so a visitor can view a skeleton more than 500 years old with food bowls and other pieces of pottery just as they were when left by relatives. This is said to be the first time care has been taken to preserve for inspection a pre-Columbian skeleton of an Indian in his own cemetery.

145 Millions Seen in Import Tax Fund

A federal revenue of approximately $445,000,000 this fiscal year from import taxes, or about $100,000,000 more than ever before in the nation's history, has been forecast by customs officials.

This is on the basis of returns under the new tariff act for a month and a half of its operation and the almost unprecedented income which immediately preceded the enactment of the Fordney-McCumber statute, when there were heavy withdrawals from bonded warehouses and a rush of imports so as to avoid the higher duties carried in the new law.

The actual revenue for the first month of the operation of the protective measure was $40,868,266.

Doesn't Believe in Name.

Jean Anages, a young Paris cafe worker, wants to know what's in a name. Recently, while walking down the Rue des Vertus—the street of virtues — he was attacked and stabbed four times. He is in the hospital in a grave condition.

FAT REDUCED QUICKLY BY A NEW DISCOVERY

Any man or woman who is overweight can quickly, easily and safely lose from one-half pound to a pound a day without dieting or exercise through the remarkable discovery of Rid-O-Fat by H. C. Haist a Kansas City chemist.

In a perfectly natural, harmless and pleasant manner Rid-O-Fat quickly reduces fat people to normal and graceful lines. All you need do is take one Rid-O-Fat tablet after each meal and the fat will vanish as though by magic. Soon you can weigh whatever you wish while you eat what you please.

So confident is Mr. Haist of Rid-O-Fat that he offers to send an introductory trial treatment absolutely free to any reader of this paper who will write for it. Simply send name to Mr. H. C. Haist, 2874 Cocoa Cola Bldg., Kansas City, Mo., and the free treatment will be sent postpaid under plain wrapper.

CUTICURA HEALS CHILD'S ECZEMA

On Face and Neck. Eyes Swollen. Was Very Restless.

"Eczema broke out on my child's face and neck, and her eyes were swollen so that they were nearly shut. The eczema was in blisters and caused her to be very restless. The affected parts were disfigured.

"I read an advertisement for Cuticura Soap and Ointment and sent for a free sample which gave relief so I purchased more, and after using one cake of Cuticura Soap and one box of Cuticura Ointment she was healed." (Signed) Mrs. Fred E. Scherzer, Rhodes, Mich., Feb. 1, 1922.

Cuticura Soap to cleanse and purify, Cuticura Ointment to soothe and heal and Cuticura Talcum to powder and perfume are ideal for daily toilet purposes.

Sample Each Free by Mail. Address: "Cuticura Laboratories, Dept. H, Malden 48, Mass." Sold everywhere. Soap 25c. Ointment 25 and 50c. Talcum 25c. Cuticura Soap shaves without mug.

BIG POTASH BEDS IN SOUTHWEST

Professor Believes Field Will Have Good Yield; Tests Started.

Potash beds large enough to supply the entire American demand for fertilizer and perhaps provide a surplus for export are likely to be discovered in Western Texas, says H. W. Hoots, instructor in the department of geology in the University of Kansas. For the last year Hoots, a member of the United States geological survey, carried on investigations in the fields.

In a territory extending approximately 125 miles north and south and an equal distance east and west along the New Mexican border strong indications have been found of what is perhaps the largest salt bed in the world. Surveys indicate approximately 15,000 square miles of prairie country underlain with a bed of rock salt 40 to 1,500 feet thick at a depth of 900 to 2,300 feet, making it convenient for mining. Conditions favorable to the formation of salt are favorable to the formation of potash.

Four test wells are to be sunk this Winter to get accurate figures about the underlying strata. One well is under way and the core is being preserved to show the thickness of materials penetrated. If these tests result as expected others will be made to determine the limits of the field and its richer parts.

Monford Slagle

For Your Back and Kidneys

You Will Have Vigorous Vitality if You Follow This Advice.

Columbus, Ohio—"Dr. Pierce's Anuric (Kidney and backache) Tablets are the best medicine I have ever taken for kidney disorders. My kidneys were congested and inactive, my back ached and was so sore I could not bear to touch it. In addition to my kidneys hurting, my bladder was very weak. I wrote to Dr. Pierce for advice and upon his advice I took the Anuric Tablets and the result was wonderful. I had taken Anuric only a very short time when I was rid of all my bladder weakness and my kidneys became active and normal. I do not suffer any more with my back. I would advise those who suffer with any kidney disorder or bladder trouble to take 'Anuric' without delay."—Monford Slagle, 447 W. Rish St.

Help your weakened kidneys by obtaining this "An-uric" (anti-uric-acid) of Dr. Pierce's at your nearest drug store or send 10c for trial pkg. to Dr. Pierce's Invalids' Hotel in Buffalo, N. Y., or write for free medical advice.—Advertisement.

Lack of Appetite

When Due to Indigestion, Acid, Sour, Bloated Stomach, Is Restored by a Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablet After Meals.

When there is indigestion and the stomach does not seem to relish food it is a great mistake to starve or to use stimulants to force appetite. The best way is to woo the stomach back to health by giving it the help it needs, the alkaline effect that arrests acidity, prevents gassiness, belching, sour risings, flatulence, pressure that seems to crowd the heart and such distresses due to indigestion. Chew one or two of the large, white tablets after eating, no water needed, and the stomach settles down to restful digestion, you feel eased and comfortable and you get the good of food. You now tackle pie, cheese, pickles, sausage or anything you like without fear as you have the means to prevent the distresses arising from indigestion. Get a 60 cent box of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets today of any druggist. —Advertisement.

FITS Epilepsy positively stopped AT ONCE by NEW DISCOVERY, or costs nothing. Why suffer? Write CEPHALECINE CO., 201 BEVERLY RD., 61A, Brooklyn, N. Y.

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PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

D. R. Locke's (Nasby's) Newspaper

TOLEDO BLADE CO., Publishers, Toledo, Ohio.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
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We will not, knowingly, accept advertising from a dishonest concern. Our readers are our friends and an advertisement is an introduction of the advertiser into the homes of our friends.

We will not, knowingly, introduce a dishonest advertiser into your TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE and guarantee his honesty any more than you would knowingly introduce a dishonest person to your bank and guarantee his note.

When you answer an advertisement, refer to The Weekly Blade.

THURSDAY, NOV. 16, 1922

Former Secretary Daniels also kept a diary. But how about Burleson? His must have been a scrapbook.

If you lose your head don't rush into the labyrinth of traffic to find it.

Why not make the law that protects rabbits during certain seasons of the year apply also to husbands?

Having recovered most of his pulchritude, Georges Carpentier wants to fight Battling Siki again. Siki may not be the best facial decorator in the world but he is no powder puff.

Maple syrup and corn cakes make Monday morning light blue.

Topsy turvy times should make people keen to live until everything is right side up again.

Lima Beane says the tenth story of an office building is reasonably safe from speed maniacs.

"Mr. McAdoo says the Democratic party is the only liberal party." The people are now trying to pay for its recent exhibition of liberality.

"Keep your shirts on!" says Mussolini to his Italian followers. That is a good American doctrine.

Dr. Harry A. Garfield is reported as saying that the wage of an unskilled laborer need not necessarily be more than enough to support the laborer himself. Meaning that an unskilled laborer should not marry. Evidently Dr. Harry doesn't expect to run for office.

If men had to have some good sense before they were permitted to purchase motor vehicles there would be fewer accidents.

It is time to say a good word for Russia's soviet government. It has made Big Bill Haywood work.

Some English physicians announce that the first child in a family has the worst record for disease. This would worry older children if true.

Motor vehicles have brought distant relatives closer at meal time.

After all, the mosquito was gallant enough to sing before biting, something woolen underwear doesn't do.

People who are forever calling for "punch" will find a lot of it in the policies of the Fascisti.

Paris Temps says the discovery of America was harmful to the human race. But there doesn't seem to be much that can be done about it now.

For the benefit of people who have not been killed yet something drastic ought to be done to discourage the reckless drivers of motor vehicles.

Before shooting her husband a wife should take a long look in the mirror. Unless she is fully convinced that she is beautiful it is foolish to take a chance.

Many men are writing memoirs, yet not one of them is able to recall incidents of the most interesting period of his life—the day he was born.

It takes a long time to live down a shortcoming.

If there is a man who wants but little here below the chances are he is never bothered with insomnia.

If a soldier is sentenced to a year in Leavenworth for stealing a can of beans how long should a war grafter be kept in prison for stealing a million dollars?

Italy's new premier wears a black shirt, but it's part of a uniform instead of a laundry economy measure.

A living wage should be a home-owning wage, or what Secretary Davis calls a saving wage.

It isn't the first cost of a political candidacy that matters so much, it's the upkeep.

That old phrase, "Seizing the reins of government," is out of date. Seizing the steering wheel would seem to be the more modern way of expressing the same idea.

Barnum based his success in the show business on the belief that a sucker is born every minute. But is that rate high enough to keep all the movies going?

Just about the time a man figures he is financially able to buy a flivver along comes a barrage of new Winter coat propaganda.

Switzerland boasts because she hasn't had a war for 400 years. It's a good thing she hasn't had one for then there would be no place for the vanquished to rest up for the next big fight.

There is a lot of talk about driving people into the sea. Soviet Russia throws 'em in.

If war ever comes again pedestrians may want to join the army for the protection of life and limb.

A secret once told, soon gains wide circulation through its own momentum.

Lloyd George is quoted as saying the United States will join the League of Nations. We'll bet he got that information from Jimmy Cox.

Russian money is something nice with which to bed down a horse.

M. Clemenceau indicates that he purposes to tell Americans just what is the matter with them. Their principal fault, of course, is they think Providence intended that debts should be paid.

The minimum wage might be all right if it didn't tend to become the maximum wage.

The Election

The striking feature of the election results is the evidence afforded of a complete lack of nation-wide crystallized political sentiment.

No definite trend of public conviction, in either national or local contests, is revealed. The Republicans have commanded an overwhelming control of congress. Any 'change was bound to be in the direction of diminished control. But any claim that the upheaval was along partisan Democratic lines is absurd. Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska, Democratic senate leader and national wet nurse for the League of Nations, has been retired to private life along with Senator Townsend of Michigan, a foremost Republican. Senator Pomeren of Ohio, one of the wheelhorses of Democracy, has been snowed under and the same treatment has been meted out to Senator Sutherland of West Virginia, a Republican. The voters were no more respecters of parties than they were or persons.

Nor is there any proper analysis of the election returns which will bear out the Democratic headlines that President Harding has been repudiated. Republican control in the senate is undisturbed. At the hour this is written it appears that the party will retain a majority of voices and votes in the house of representatives. There is no comparison between this assault upon the Republican sector and the revolt of 1918 wherein President Wilson was compelled to deal with a congress the very opposite of servile.

The prohibition revolution which wet forces in some quarters are claiming also fails to be convincing. While it is true that results in New York and New Jersey are obvious anti-prohibition victories, the fact remains that the liquor issue was uppermost in so few states that the question of Volsteadism or its reverse is just where it was before election day. One curious aspect of the results was the voting down of Volstead in his own district and the selection of a candidate who favors carrying prohibition to farther extremes than did his rival.

Again, the election has brought no comfort and solace to the radical elements. The Socialist membership of congress is a lonesome working force of one and it is to remain that and no more. While Iowa has sent a Republican of somewhat radical sympathies to the senate Indiana has refused the senatorial office to Albert Beveridge, notably progressive.

As a whole, the people have given evidence of a confusion of minds, opinions and purposes and of decided political unrest and dissatisfaction with the heavy burdens of government and the changed social conditions born of the World war. The country has been bitterly disappointed with the slowness of the administration's taxation reforms, the voters refusing to recognize the two billion dollar savings of expenses already accomplished as worthy of self-congratulation. Nearly everyone, consciously or unconsciously, hoped for reduction in taxation, and at once. Some people wanted a soldier's bonus. Some wanted changes in the liquor regulation. Others wanted this and still others that, but all wanted lower taxes. Failing to obtain them in the degree of expectation, voters quite naturally smashed at the nearest heads.

Unemotional consideration of the election convinces us that the general effect of the upheaval will redound to the national good. The Republican party will realize that it must serve faithfully and progressively rather than lean upon the great victory of two years ago. The Democratic party will realize that just plain, uninspiring and narrow-minded opposition is not sufficient to bring it back its lost fleshpots.

The future is dismal for no party or no political group or no public servant that desires to perform the duties of state intelligently. With rivalry keener, with competition livelier, there are vast opportunities for bringing benefits to the nation and winning for that the national gratitude.

The Man Mussolini

His admirers speak of Benito Mussolini as the Second Napoleon.

The words are perhaps extravagant. But he is like Napoleon in being peculiarly the child of his times, a leader come forth when his country needs leadership, a comforting star toward which to look when the heavens seem cold and distant and indifferent to the children of God.

Italy since war has suffered the stresses of economic depression coupled with an almost constant threat of reviving hostilities. Russian money promoted a bolshevist uprising. Intriguing statesmanship made an enemy of Jugo-Slavia who might have been the warmest ally. The Mediterranean neighbors are suspicious of Italy, her former companions in arms are none too trustful. And the peace toward which the masses have gazed as to relief from great woes has had want and sorrow inits train and the wranglings at home that men fall into when they fear that what the morrow will bring will be new bitternesses of the soul.

Into the midst of the confusion this Benito Mussolini has come. For an Italian he is strangely brief of speech. He is impatient with sophistry. He is determined to sweep into the sea if need be every member of the governing class that is responsible for the delayed rehabilitation of Italy. He declares he will eliminate all the outworn practices and frayed traditions from the life of his country—and has proceedde in that direction with a directness and force of character indicative at least of firm will. Mussolini fought throught the World war and was wounded. Once a captain of Socialists he repudiated the Communists. Twenty duels are recorded in his book of experience. Tall, muscular, high-browed, he hardly knows fatigue of body or mind. Whether his aims promise achievement or the days ahead will register a striking failure, Mussolini is now a master of men.

Ever since the armistice people have looked for the leader who will be for Europe what Grant was for America in the time of civil war. Curiously, he was not sought in Italy, but rather in France or Britain. Unexpectedness is one of the habits of fate.

Standardization Overdone

The labor members of the Railroad Labor Board maneuvered themselves into an awkward position by theorizing about a standardized family and setting up for it a standard scale of living—a position of which their opponents on the board were swift to take advantage.

A great deal of our working life has to be reduced to a formula. Otherwise we cannot have factory systems, scheduled transportation, eight-hour days, the sharp division between giving unto Caesar that which is Caesar's and reaping the reward therefor. But the extension of formulized life is a thing to beware of. For if it goes far enough we will be living like an army, not merely responding to the command of the steam whistle, but eating codified meals, taking exercise specified by rules and climbing into bed when the bugle tells us to.

Every army has its generals empowered to enforce discipline. Standardization carried to a logical end would mean that some particularly fortunate persons would direct the behavior of the masses from deciding the cut of clothes to specifying the amount of gasoline that may be burned in Sunday afternoon relaxation. And we all know that numbers of citizens of our republic would devote their days fanatically to such superintendency.

Labor bodies and labor representatives ought to be exceedingly watchful against any tendency to apply the basic practices of industrialism, necessary for its existence, to the common lot of humanity. The fate of thousands and millions is in their hands. Once they admit the desirability of a standardized family, with a standardized consumption of food and a standardized uniformity of dressing, they might as well go the rest of the way and urge the standardization of everything else having to do with the individual—whether it touches his religion, his taste in virtues and vices, or his table conversation.

A Wall That Isn't a Wall

The Fordney-McCumber tariff, according to its opponents, was bound to act as a Chinese wall against foreign importations, thus crippling the industries of the Old World, preventing it from discharging its debt to Uncle Sam and eventually reacting on this country by reducing the buying power of those who purchase our exports. The law went into effect on September 21. Yet now imports are flowing into our ports as they have not in years. Customs officers report that "business is so big that we have no time for analysis," meaning that necessary hours cannot be spared to compile statistics. Duties collected at New York average nearly a million dollars a day. One of the most distressing facts about protective tariff laws, as concernse the free traders, is that they never live up to their forebodings.

Paying for Over-Regulation

The car shortage is typical of the troubles of the railroads.

Last year only 65,000 new cars were built. Between 1900 and 1907 the railroads were buying 200,000 a year upon the average. The average purchases in the years just before the World war were 140,000 cars.

The railroads have not only experienced an increasing difficulty in obtaining capital, but they have also developed a timidity in asking for it. They have been harassed by labor troubles. Their tax bills have risen enormously. States and nation have vied with one another to regulate the carriers, devise hard and fast rules for their operation, take from them the enterprise which once was their most striking and valuable quality.

The cost of this treatment is a freight car shortage. It comes particularly hard now when it is of the extremest importance that the farmers shall get their products to the markets, factories shall obtain all the transportation they require and business in general shall be encouraged back to normalcy.

The country will have to pay a great deal of attention to the railroads in the next few years. Otherwise, the lines will continue to balance between solvency and decay. We do not pretend to know what ought to be done save that in the process a number of the practices of national and state government should be abandoned. They have been tried and they have failed. Some new formula is required. And that, we believe, should have a minimum of interference with the initiative of railroad people.

FRANCE SPENDS NINE BILLION DOLLARS IN REPAIRING BATTLE-SCARRED REGION

CARPENTER'S WORLD TRAVELS.
Copyrighted 1922, by Frank G. Carpenter.

BY FRANK G. CARPENTER.

NINETY thousand dollars for every family in Washington. Seventy-five thousand dollars for every one in Los Angeles. Fifty-five thousand dollars for every one in Cleveland or Boston. That is what each city would have, could it divide up the sum France has spent in rebuilding since the war ended.

The amount is more than nine thousand millions of dollars. It equals $3,000 for every soul in Chicago or Paris.

Nine billion dollars means also an enormous amount of hard work. Had Adam had that sum when he started to earn his living by the sweat of his face, and there had been 1,000 additional men outside of the Garden of Eden, all endowed with perpetual life, he could have kept that gang working at $5 a day from then until now and still have enough over to pay himself good wages as boss.

The money thus far expended equals $2,300 per acre for all of the 6,000 square miles of the devastated territory, and so far, I believe, almost every dollar has been honestly spent. One can see the results of the work in the new farms, buildings, factories and roads, which are so substantial they will last for ages to come. France has mixed her money with brains and good business, and she is building for the far future. Take the matter of forests, of which a half million acres have to be replanted or repaired, while a third of a million acres more were maliciously destroyed or wastefully cut off. It will require a half century to bring them back to the normal. France has begun this work on a gigantic scale.

Cheap Building in France.

I am writing this letter at Lens in the center of the coal mining region. The town had 32,000 people before it was almost entirely destroyed by the Germans. It is fast coming back, and brick houses for the miners are being constructed for half their price in the States. The foundations are stone, and the bricks are better than any we have had in Washington since 1914. The roofs are of red tile fit for a millionaire's home, and a two-story two-family house is costing 24,000 francs, which at the present exchange equals less than $2,400. It would surely cost $5,000 in any American city.

The same sort of work is going on everywhere, and that with efficency methods and stardardized workmanship. Every town has to be laid out according to the general plan, and the houses are built with due regard to advanced sanitation. The bed rooms must be eight feet eight inches high, and have each 15 square feet of windows. Every room must have 90 square feet of floor space, which would equal a room 10 feet long and nine feet wide. The window openings must be one-sixth the size of the floor.

No cellar can be more than four feet below the street level, and the kitchens must be well lighted and as far as possible fly-proof. These are new things in France, as is also the wiping out of the mosquitoes which spread malaria over the devastated region at the time of the war and just after. This region is 100 times as large as the canal zone of Panama, and it was covered with ponds and shell holes each of which bred mosquitoes. All these holes have been filled and the mosquitoes wiped out by means of kerosene.

Recreation of Lens.

The new Lens has been planned with parks and playgrounds, and the sites of the monuments and public buildings are already located. This is so in all of the new towns, and, in cities of 20,000 people or more, no building can be put up without the approval of the mayor. Every town works out its own plan, but it must follow the new laws of construction. This is going to result in North France being even more beautiful than before. The towns are widening their streets and planning new parks. In Lille I saw them tearing down the walls and fortifications that run around the old city. This will give 600 acres of new public playgrounds. Just back of the old cathedral at Rheims, they expect to lay out a big garden for the use of the people, and that town will also have five suburban gardens for the working men of the city.

As I look over some of the items of the new construction I can get a faint idea of where this vast amount of money is going. At one time the government ordered 100,000 doors and 90,000 windows, and the same purchase included 3,000,000 hinges and hundreds of thousands of faucets. It buys iron beds four feet wide by the tens of thousands, and a single order was given for 12,000 schools desks and seats.

France Pays Bills.

All this is paid for by the state. While the war was still on, the government decided that it would pay in full all of the war damages to individuals and towns, and demand the money back from the enemy. Every loss was to be paid no matter how it occurred. This included furniture, macinery, deterioration, requisitions as to lodgings, and the money required to bring the farms back to their old state of cultivation. The law which provides for these measures is so long that it would fill just about 10 columns of the ordinary newspaper.

In rebuilding the factories and restoring the mines the government furnishes a large part of the capital, all of which is supposed to be repaid in the sum received for reparations. If this money is advanced by private parties, the government pays the over head and 5 per cent on such advances until it can repay the whole. It is buying machinery as fast as possible for the various factories. It has bought most of the farms and located many new boundaries. According to the real estate laws of France, property must be equally divided among all the heirs. This has resulted in tens of thousands of farms no bigger than an American garden; and one man may have in one region a hundred different patches which he has either bought or inherited. In the new locations such ownerships have been, as far as possible, consolidated, and many small farms put into one by means of exchange. Indeed, reconstruction is adding enormously to the economic value and beauty of France.

The Great Influx of Labor.

But all this takes work, and, with a million and a half men lost by the war, France is short of man power. Labor has been brought in from Italy, Spain, Algeria and Tunis. I see Poles and Russians among the workmen on the new structures, and the street markets are crowded with people of all races and tongues. This town of Lens makes one think of Dawson when gold was first struck in the Klondike, and the people look much the same. Half of the new houses are made of old boards and sheets of galvanized iron.

A favorite house has the form of a great bow, its top and sides being corrugated iron, with boards at the front and the back, in which have been set windows and doors. The mayor of Lens lives in a weather-boarded shed, and the municipal building is a one-story wood structure, roofed with sheet-iron.

The mayor here—a delightful, kind-faced old man—who went with me over the town, was in office before its destruction. He was carried off to Belgium by the Germans, and was the first to get back to the ruins when the enemy left. His wife had remained at Lens. At that time the city was a mass of crushed bricks and mortar. Its great power plants had been reduced to a debris of broken machinery, while the mines and their workings had been systematically ruined by high explosives. Now the pumps work day and night, and they have about 60,000,000 cubic yards of water still to take out. Many of the pits have been lined with concrete walls to keep out the inflowing streams, and this costs something like $300,000 a pit.

Bringing Back Coal Mining Center.

There are now 6,000 men employed in the coal mines about Lens, most of whom live in rude shacks of wood or corrugated iron. But 5,000 new houses have already gone up, and there will soon be enough for the workers. The new homes are far better than any of the miners' homes I know in our country, with the exception of those in the Minnesota iron region back of Duluth, where the profits of the municipalities from the leased mining lands are so great that they have better school buildings and public improvements than in any other part of of the United States. Here each miner has a little garden, where he can raise vegetables enough for his family. Coal, electric light and water are free; and the only lack, perhaps, is a bathroom. The average house of this country is without a bath. The mining corporation is putting up a community bath house for every neighborhood, and it is giving free medical service to the miners and their families. The houses belong to the company, and are rented to the miners for what at the present exchange is 80 cents per family per month.

In addition to the miners getting out coal, there are 5,000 workmen employed in building shaft houses and plants, repairing the underground galleries and making more and more of them ready for work. At present there are 21 pits from which they are taking out coal and the monthly output is large.

Before the war, these mines about Lens produced about one-tenth of all the coal output of France. Their annual yield was about 4,500,000 tons, and the director of the company which owns the mines tells me he hopes to regain this production within three years. Before the war he employed 18,000 men, who occupied 8,000 houses. When it ended every mine was destroyed, and there were only 30 houses left standing. This story is told as to how the destruction was started. The founder of the company was asked to go out with some officers and soldiers. The request was, of course, a command. He was led to the finest of his mines, and, while one of the Germans pressed a button, he saw plants worth millions go into the air at the noise of the terrible explosion set off for the purpose.

The destruction began in 1914, and it continued up to and after the armistice. As soon as the Germans came in they forbade any measures being taken to drain or protect the workings. In 1917 they started systematic devastation, which continued until the end of the war. All the pits were dynamited and flooded to such an extend that about one-fifth of the coal production of France was destroyed. The soldiers went from shaft to shaft blowing up the works and leaving behind not a single engine, boiler or train. The electric machinery was taken out and by 1917 the destruction of the Lens mines was practically complete. Before the Germans left they set off more explosives, and practically destroyed all the coal mining machinery of the invaded territory.

Making Over the Mines.

The work of reconstruction began as soon as the French were able to get hold of the region. The government organized a commission of invaded mines and through a purchasing syndicate placed orders for pumps and electrical machinery to get out the water. This was as far back as 1917. The work went steadily on as more territory came into the hands of the French, and a vast deal of pumping and building is being done now. By 1920, nineteen of the worst damaged shafts had been inclosed in cement, and a year later, more than 50,000,000 cubic yards of water had been taken out. By the end of this year it is believed that all except the deepest shafts will have been pumped out.

One of the great troubles is the restoration of the underground workings. There are about 1,800 miles of tunnels, enough to reach from San Francisco to Omaha, that have to be reopened, and in doing this there is great danger from earth-slips and asphyxiating gases.

The surface work is enormous. Most of the railways have been repaired, the stations rebuilt and thousands of houses are now going up all over this region. In the Nord mines something like 10,000 dwellings are entirely repaired and out of 22,000 houses in the Pas de Calais 15,000 had been rebuilt by the first of last year. This work of reinstating the mines is to be seen everywhere throughout the departments of the Nord and the Pas de Calais, and it is only a question of time when it will be completed.

Recreating the Textile Industry.

I spent one day in Armentieres going through some of the cotton and linen factories that are now being rebuilt. The city lies within a pistol shot of the border of Belgium. It had 40 spinning and weaving mills at the outbreak of the war. These were all destroyed by the Germans; much of their machinery was carried over the Rhine as well as all the copper and brass. Some of the smokestacks were blown up so that they fell on the buildings and thus aided in their destruction. The town is a fair type of the ruined industrial centers.

That region is almost altogether given up to textiles. Before the war more than two-thirds of the woolen spindles of France were in the invaded districts, and a great part of the linen spindles and looms. The Germans exported more than a half million linen spindles, and four million cotton spindles. They sent home fifteen thousand cotton looms, and a greater number of looms used for linens.

They destroyed so much combing machinery that it will take about $32,000,000 to replace it, and the spinning machinery will take another $12,000,000. They blew up or carried away the machinery of the bleaching, dyeing and ironing plants. It is said that the loss in the textile industries alone is upwards of $2,000,000,000.

Remaking Plate Glass Works.

From Armentieres I went into the Roubaix-Tourcoing district, another great textile center, which was practically destroyed but is now rising so fast that it will soon be on its feet. I have seen something of the reconstruction of the plate glass and chemical factories of Chauny, Cirey and Saint Gobain. I shall not describe what they were in 1914, but they produced at Saint Gobain and Chauny about 300,000 square yards of glass every year, and much of that was plate glass. At Chauny they turned out several hundred thousand tons of chemical products, and similar work went on at Cirey. All of these industries are coming back rapidly. Huge glass factories have risen out of the ruins. Hundreds of houses are being built and great melting ovens are being constructed for the glass works of the future.

I might say the same as to the sugar industry, and indeed as to almost every industry destroyed by the war. The description of the wonderful work going on is beyond my limited space; and I can only say that France is coming back so fast that her progress surprises the nations.

A French Bungalow of Tin

—Copyright Carpenter World Travels.

WHILE France is being reconstructed the people in the devastaed regions must have houses so they have made huts like the one in the photograph, of corrugated iron. More than 5,000 miners and their families in the Lens district are living in these tin bungalows until their new houses, which would cost $5,000 apiece in America, are constructed.

ABE MARTIN

Ever' time we read about tumultuous applanse an' vast throngs we're reminded of all th' hats we've lost on Bryan.

We have favorite actors, favorite grocers, an' favorite doctors, but we don't believe anybuddy ever had a favorite coal dealer.

Rippling Rhymes

BY WALT MASON

Candor

JAMES TOWHEAD went to Dingbat's store, where he had purchased goods, salt codfish, varnish for the floor, and purple riding hoods, and saws to hew, and drills to bore and shredded breakfast foods. James said, "The first wit soon be here, when I should pay my bill, but I can't do that same, I fear. I'm broke, already, still; I have an abcess in my ear, my wife is lying ill. Misfortune hit me unawares and made my spirit groan; the way my gouty father swears would rend a heart of stone, my aunt fell down the cellar stairs and broke her collarbone. The surgeon, always at my gate, has made my bundle thin; the druggist brings his precious freight, and bones me for the tin, and so your bill will have to wait until my ship come in." The merchant cried, "Oh, James, my son, your candor cheers my soul, and you may buy goods by the ton while you are in the hole, and you'll receive no bill or dun until you have your roll. All merchant princes like to aid the man who doesn't sneak, who, finding pay must be delayed, the candid truth will speak; we'll wait till your misfortunes fade, be it a year or week. You're credit's good, so help me Pete, your hard luck naught avails; so buy this pot of pickled feet, or take this keg of nails, and here's a bale of shredded wheat, a can of kippered whales."

Copyright by George Matthew Adams.

JUST FOLKS

BY EDGAR A. GUEST

Breaking Bread

Friends at the table breaking bread,
Laughter and jest and kindly ways—
The humble lights of home ablaze.
Love at the foot and at the head,
Where happily the board is spread
With all the gentle wife can raise,
With charm in every word that's said.
Here is a joy too rich for praise.

Who dines with us makes glad our hearth,
And sweet with memories our walls,
Bestows on us the gifts of mirth
And strength for every blow that falls.
A friend for every hurt and ache
Is pledged within the bread we break.

(Copyright, 1922, by Edgar A. Guest)

Retail Food Cost Goes Up in Month

The retail cost of food increased between Sept. 13 and Oct. 15 in all of 26 representative cities from which statistics were compiled, the department of labor announced recently.

The increases ranged from less than one-half of one per cent in Chicago and Milwaukee to four per cent in Philadelphia. Cleveland, Newark, New Haven, Providence, Scranton and Washington reported increases of three per cent; Bridgeport, Conn., Columbus, Denver, Jacksonville, two and a half per cent; Kansas City, Little Rock, Manchester, Portland, Me., and Seattle, two per cent, and Cincinnati, Detroit, Memphis, Norfolk, Omaha, Peoria, Richmond and St. Paul, one per cent.

Shipbuilding Shows Decrease in Britain

Lloyd's register of shipbuilding returns for the quarter ended in September shows merchant tonnage under construction in the United Kingdom September 30 amounted to 1,617,045 tons. This represents a reduction of about 302,000 tons as compared with the end of the previous quarter. The total includes 419,000 tons on which work has been suspended.

The average tonnage under construction in the 12 months immediately preceding the war was 1,890,000.

The total merchant tonnage building abroad amounts to 1,085,511 tons, including 256,000 tons on which work has been suspended, leaving 829,000 tons.

VARIETIES

A frog can live for days without using its lungs.

Straw of rice is made into hats and shoes in Japan.

Aristole was the first naturalist who wrote on reptiles.

In 1831 the United States produced 1,600 tons of steel.

Kentucky salt springs were known and used before 1790.

The best way to lie when sleeping is on the right side.

Peas were raised in Europe more than 1,000 years ago.

In the state of Oregon there are 9,317 illiterate persons.

The flesh of the alligator is sometimes used for food.

The beer made from rice by the Japanese is called saki.

In cattle and sheep pneumonia orders are quite common.

Normally, about 250 cubic inches of air is held by the lungs.

Rembrandt, the painter, was born in Leyden, Holland, in 1606.

A machine for mincing meat has been invented in England.

The first to reduce poultry to system were the Sicilian Greeks.

Lima, Peru, has ordered the establishment of municipal markets.

Toll rates through the Panama canal approximate $1,000 an hour.

Parishes have existed in England for more than 1,000 years.

The Paraguay river in South America is 1,800 miles in length.

Green has always been considered the emblem of fickleness.

There are 2,174 characters in the works of Charles Dickens.

The first Presbyterian church in America was founded in 1629.

Only 2 per cent of the population of Kingston, Jamaica, is white.

As early as 1840 there were 143 paper mills in the United States.

In 1897 Russia had, exclusive of Finland, 728,157 villages and towns.

The sootfall in London amounts to more than 75,000 tons annually.

The University of Prague had 16,000 students in the fifteenth century.

There are 5,250 square miles of gold fields in Rhodesia, Africa.

The Arabs of southern Egypt traded with India 1000 B. C.

The Germans frequently flavor their tea with cinnamon and rum.

The teeth of the harlequin snake are arranged like those of a cat.

The potato bug originated near the eastern foothills of the Rockies.

The prick of certain fresh water catfish stings like that of a wasp.

In Para, Brazil, the rainy season extends over two-thirds of the year.

The strength of tarred rope is only about three-fifths that of white rope.

Parsees do not bury their dead but leave them to the fowls of the air.

The Circus Maximus, in old Rome, was capable of containing 250,000 people.

S as a symbol is used as a numeral for seven and with a dash over it for 7,000.

Extra fine thin parchments are made from the skins of stillborn calves.

Zinc is the metal most commonly used for roofing in all the cities of Europe.

The area of Newfoundland is about equal to that of the state of Virginia.

Women throughout Mongolia have been directed to dispense with wearing veils.

The mining industry in the Philippine islands employs more women than men.

Gas tar workers are said to benefit from the "tarry" smell in which they work.

Spain today possesses 500,000 tons of shipping, one-half of which is now idle.

In proportion to its population Brazil shows the greatest consumption of coffee.

Ancients developed the art of engraving on emeralds, which were in great demand.

The leaves of the Madras (India) water lilies will readily support the weight of a child.

Three hundred women nurses in Great Britain died while serving in the World war.

Ice cream is said to have been known to the Japanese in the thirteenth century.

The famous Gulf stream is some 3,000 feet deep and has a width ranging up to over 300 miles.

Starch made from cull potatoes is used in the manufacture of dextrine for gumming envelopes and stamps.

Ranches in Arizona make the prickly cactus edible for cattle by burning off the spines with blow torches.

Typewriting is suggested by an optician doctor as a good change of occupation for people who are inclined to "worry."

The blue coloring of the sky is caused by the scattering of the white light on myriads of particles of dust.

Giant berries, looking like blackberries, but dark red in color, have been discovered in Colombia, South America.

A large part of the wage earners in Argentina are women, more than 1,000,000 being engaged in various occupations.

The Majestic, the world's largest steamship, carries more than 70 lifeboats, including two motor launches with wireless.

Chronometers used for measuring the velocity of projectiles are capable of splitting a second of time into a thousand parts.

A wireless tower at Tokio, Japan, 660 feet high, of reinforced concrete, is the highest one-piece structure in the world.

Harmless insects trained to attack and destroy the various pests which damage garden crops are the idea of one London scientist.

In the early days of English railway travel the car seats bore numbers corresponding with the number on the tickets.

The British Museum contains the oldest known examples of Chinese writing in the form of inscriptions on animals' bones.

The Chinese make out of the soy bean a substance strongly resembling milk in color, taste and chemical composition.

Compressed air was used in the reduction of metals from their ores and the forging of iron and steel 2,000 years before Christ.

HOUSEHOLD and CHILDREN

Charm of Appreciation

BY MARTHA HOLDEN.

...sighed, "I am ...wish I could manage to ... sleep."

... to bed some ... granted her ... his breakfast ...

... for there was ... was true enough ... enough sleep. ... there was a ... went, so she ... saying at home. ... good time, too. ... the fun did not ... feeling tired and ... morning. She ... spread a hot muffin ... Maidade. She had to ... promised to help ... Red Cross drive. A theater ... particular evening, ... was written on her calendar ... ride afterward or ... of food at an expensive ...

... did not appeal to ... she was bored and ...

... there was the rosiest ... to encourage slumber ... with dainty hemstitched ... and smoothly over a fashion-colored bed, fluffy ... of down, plenty ... and morning sunshine. ... in her father's library, ... bookcases holding the best literature. Out in the ... was an opportunity to get ... with nature's mysterious ... developing gorgeous blooms. ... was a rather lonely and hungry ... companionship, a father who ... stored away wisdom, a ... not a great affection for ... whom he scarcely ever ... at breakfast.

... young lady, like many another, lacked the charm of appreciation.

... city is well located, has ... after street of homes, row ... of fine old trees, a winding ... with scenery worthy a picturesque homes, a business district ... skyscrapers, and a manufacturing ... which was recorded ... the first ten leading cities.

... of the families who had enjoyed ... advantages of this city for ... and in a good home framed ... a green hedge like a chain ... around pendant, the pendant ... a modern garage, the jewel being ... model car.

... members of this family were ... and happy, paid their bills ... and spent a great deal of ... reading current periodicals ... which kept them up-to-date and well informed.

On November 7, they voted against a nominal raise in taxes to cover their city's debts. They also had a prejudice against any man who had been in favor of the soldiers' bonus, so voted against them on general principles.

But they marked a big cross in favor of good roads because they had a gem of a car.

They failed to appreciate their prosperous business in relation to the advantages of their city, the beautiful site of their home, their city's service and standing. They were against anything that might take a little more pence from their pockets that did not seem directly to drop an immediate result in their laps.

There was a young mother holding a dear little babe. One pudgy little hand clung tightly to his mother's finger. One little booted foot kicked against a restless knee.

"Every afternoon at this time, baby gets fussy," the mother explained to her informal tea guests. "And now," she continued, "since Mary has left me, I have to take care of him all by myself. Sometimes I feel as though I couldn't stand it. I get so nervous bouncing him around these last two hours. There are so many other things I could be doing, but he screams if I put him down."

In the day nursery were several sweet babies who would gladly scream to be rocked by a pretty young mother, but their mothers (those who had them) were no longer pretty. They were worn out from worry and work. Not that they wouldn't give all they had in the world to hold their precious babes close to their hearts, but life had planned otherwise and they were destined to trudge wearily to earn enough money for the little ones' care.

There is the man who does not like his work, a wife who nags at a faithful husband, the beautiful woman who is bored with life, the college boy who wants more spending money, the minister who thinks he has done his work with his present congregation, the working girl with a good job who longs for a home, the mistress of a comfortable home who wishes she had a chance to work outside.

Lack of appreciation is a habit which is growing and growing. It makes more inroads on future happiness than almost anything else. Almost everybody has riches close at hand but have missed the thrill of finding them.

MERRY-GO-ROUND

... that knows only how to enjoy ... ease is ill-fitted to go ... the stream of life through ... world as this.

—Henry Van Dyke.

HER STILL LOVES TO PLAY.

... to listen to a bit of ... In 1916 I visited this department ... corner for the first time. ... have come since. ... a frolicsome fun-loving ... I am yet, only I have two ... boys, three and one ... years old, and a dark, ... boyish husband and ...

... lonesome? Not often. I ... most all the time ... care of the boys and feeding ... dogs, chickens, cow and ... doing the numerous ... duties.

... works in an ol' field, so the ... and I are left a great deal ... by ourselves. I "shore" ... but I am out of any- ... just now. We live back ... the good old W. Va. hills, ... farmhouse, near by are ... green fields and beyond the ... forest.

... overalls, high boots, a ... and run across the fields and ... woods, there to exercise ... mind. Sometimes I climb ... top to the ... top on it and take a joy ride. ... a hanging vine and take a ... I find a mossy log and ... chin in hands, and dream. ... Sometimes I take ... along when I don't leave ... daddy.

... cousins, come and join us. ... I want to show ... Where five roads ... there is a swampy place or a ... dry in the Summer- ... They say this place is haunted. ... things are seen and heard ... Another place I want you ... is a small bank or knoll, an ... mound or grave. It has been ... and beads and bones are said ... been found. There are sev- ... sounds about here. My hus- ... while plowing last Spring, ... the most perfect arrowhead I ... saw. The point is as sharp as ... and the other end, where it ... to the arrow had notches cut ... the things were tied. It ... as though it had never been ...

... King Philip turned his back ... enjoyed the last letter ... of Michigan wrote. I do not ... fancy I hear some of the ... say she is an old rattlehead ... to ... that's kid." I will be ... Have I a twin? I want ... to be young a long time, even if I do get old in years. I am and always will be—A Tomboy of W. Va.

DESCRIBES IDEAL HOUSE.

Tap, tap, did I hear someone say "Come in"? Well, I will huddle down here in the corner as I am kind of timid, and as this is my first attempt to write I am awfully afraid of old Mr. W. B. I see him now winking and blinking and shining those great big eyes of his.

Aunt Martha wants us to tell what we would like if we had the kind of a house we wanted. Well, first of all, I would have a nice little bungalow, with kitchen white as snow all except the stove, and I want that to be shining. Next is the dining room with golden oak furniture and table linen white as snow and windows with the sheerest of white curtains. I would have a huge fireplace in the living room and an organ and phonograph to make it cheery. And I would have beautiful lace curtains with heavy pink over-draperies. Last I would have three bedrooms all as neat as can be.

If I had all this with a nice car, I would ask Aunt Martha and the cousins over to see me. I have lots of walnuts, so we could crack walnuts and take a pleasant ride to see the beautiful scenery in old Virginia.

Have I a twin? I was 24 July 6. I will sign my name—Forget-me-not.

TELLS FUNNY EXPERIENCE.

May I have a seat by Rufus of Pa.? I agree with you, Rufus, my favorite authors are Gene Stratton Porter, Harold Bell Wright, Kate Douglas Wiggin and Zane Grey.

Aunt Sallie, I am coming in answer to your request. I have a story to tell. Though it may seem funny now, it seemed very terrible then.

The girl was a school teacher and teaching in those day meant "treating" at Christmas time. The children thought the teacher was not going to treat, so they decided to lock her up. "The" boy (of course there was one) came with two saddle horses to take her home. When he arrived he found a great crowd of children. As they saw him, they said, "he doesn't dare." But he did dare. He helped her safely out of the window and got the horses and managed to get her home safe. But oh—think what a time there would have been had someone untied the horses, for they would have gone right home and that was miles away.

I have not visited the Household page for some time. I give my place to "Bob." Please write. Do you all remember—G. T.

DYE STOCKINGS OR SWEATER IN "DIAMOND DYES"

... Diamond Dyes" add years of ... to worn, faded, skirts, waists, ... dockings, sweaters, coverings, ... hangings, draperies, everything. ... Every package contains directions ... simple any woman can put new, ... fadeless colors into her worn ... garments or draperies even if she ... never dyed before. Just buy ... Diamond Dyes—no other kind—then ... material will come out right, ... cause Diamond Dyes are guaranteed not to streak, spot, fade, or run. ... your druggist whether the material you wish to dye is wool or silk, ... whether it is linen, cotton or ... mixed goods.

American Birthdays

Nov. 17, 1811—John B. Ford, manufacturer.

Nov. 18, 1787—Eliza Leslie, author.

Nov. 19, 1835—Fitzhugh Lee, soldier and governor.

Nov. 20, 1817—Benjamin Champney, artist.

Nov. 21, 1811—William G. Angell, inventor and manufacturer.

Nov. 22, 1806—Francis W. Edmonds, artist.

Nov. 23, 1797—Benjamin Hale, educator and author.

About Trunks

Place a large sheet of cheap muslin in the bottom of a trunk before starting to pack. When everything is in fold it over the top of the clothes and pin with safety pins. With this precaution one is able to find her garments almost as smooth at the end of the trip as at the start.

Our Correspondents

Aunt Martha wishes to tell her Tennessee friend how happy the package made her which contained "a last token of Summer." The asters were beautiful and delicately shaded. Surprises like that always brighten the whole day, and Aunt Martha often wonders if her expression of thanks ever half tells you how much she loves you all for your many thoughtful surprises.

Wandering Jew writes that she cannot get a permit from her parents to go to high school. She is restless and cannot be contented at home. She asks us to help. We would be glad to if we could, but knowing none of the circumstances, we wish she might go to school as she wants to. Since there seems to be an obstacle, we will presume to preach a little. Nobody can make you happy but yourself, Wandering Jew. Try to put something into the home to make it enjoyable. Make the old folks happy in spite of themselves. If it is right for you to get your wish and you have done everything you can to make others happy, have faith that your wish will come true. It surely will. We all wish you happiness — that is something, isn't it?

Do you remember the small boy who asked for the shower for his mother? His mother has written an interesting letter to us. His birthday was Oct. 16, when he was 13. He would like a twin. He has a brother and sister, two years old, who are twins. His mother would have liked a shower for him. Isn't that just like a mother, loving her boy because he thought of her. She says she is too busy to argue politics, but she loves to read the cousins' letters.

Can anyone tell Blue Bell of Ohio where she can get the third and fourth Baldwin readers?

Mixing With Martha

Chocolate Pie.

Line a tin with crust and bake; mix three tablespoons of flour with one cup sugar, one square of grated chocolate, two egg yolks; add one coffee cup boiling water; butter size of walnut; boil till thick; flavor with vanilla; pour in crust; cover top with whites of eggs, two tablespoonfuls sugar. Brown in slow oven.

Cocoanut Pie.

One pint sweet milk, heated to boiling point, four tablespoonfuls of sugar beaten with the yolks of two eggs; two tablespoonfuls flour, a little salt; stir with the boiling milk until thickened. Line a pie plate with crust, bake and then fill with the mixture. Beat the whites of two eggs with two tablespoonfuls sugar; spread over the pie; then add one-half a grated cocoanut on top of eggs, but do not put in oven after adding the whites of eggs.

Brown Bread.

One cup buttermilk, one teaspoonful salt, one well beated egg, one-third cup molasses, one and one-half cups graham flour, one-half cup white flour. Mix all ingredients together, dissolving soda in buttermilk. Bake in moderate oven 40 minutes

Nut Bread.

Mix and sift two cups of bread flour, one-half cup of sugar, four level teaspoonfuls of baking powder and one teaspoonful salt together; work in three tablespoonfuls of butter and two tablespoonfuls of lard, add one egg and yolk of second, one cup milk, one-half cup walnut meats, rolled fine; beat batter well; let stand 20 minutes and bake in moderate oven about an hour.

Currant Bread.

Cream one-half cup butter and one scant cup sugar, add one beaten egg, one-half cup milk, a pinch of salt, one and one-half cups flour mixed with one heaping teaspoonful of baking powder. Spread in a pan, cover with currants, sprinkle with cinnamon and sugar and bake. Cut in squares and serve hot.

Nougat Candy.

Three cups of granulated sugar, one-half cup of glucose, one-half cup of hot water. Let it cook until it forms a soft ball. Take it from the stove and add the whites of two well beaten eggs and then the nut meats and two teaspoonfuls of vanilla.

Succeeds Father in Congress

Winnifred Mason Huck

THE second woman to be elected to congress is Mrs. Winnifred Mason Huck of Chicago. She was elected to fill out the unexpired term of her father, the late Representative William E. Mason, whose term expires March 4, 1923.

Mrs. Huck is the wife of Robert W. Huck, Chicago civil engineer. She has four children.

BOYS AND GIRLS

If the day looks kinder gloomy,
An' yer chances kinder slim;
If the situation's puzzlin'
An' the prospect's awful grim;
An' perplexities keep pressin'
Till all hope is nearly gone—
Jest bristle up, an' grit your teeth,
An' KEEP ON, keepin' on.

KING PHILIP, AT LAST!

Mercy, how shivery! Aunt Martha, I can never put that haunting witch craft at defiance you threatened me with in the Halloween number. And adding to that I had a haunting dream of you all the other night. You all came to visit me till the room was quite crowded; but you did not stop. You hurried on. Some of you glanced at me kindly and said to one another: "Poor withered thing, I suppose he is something that appeared long ago in 'Short and Sweet.'" With that I gave a howl that brought Nurse to my bedside.

There, I am starting in the middle of everything—you see a long time ago, shortly after I appeared the last time, I took a position with a great big corporation. So my adventure after the Golden Swan, bird of fortune began. All went lovely. I was climbing from one position to one a little higher until my work filled my whole time. All was well, of couse, until one day my stenographer said: "Why, Mr. ——, if you just had a dark background you would look just like a pirate's flag!"

"Your imagination is feverish," I answered morbidly.

Nevertheless, her remark stuck and was the cause of me stopping at the hall mirror, which scrutiny caused me to look up the doctor's address, and he was as the furies would have it, the friend of my boss.

So shortly after this my boss came to me and thunders, as bosses are proverbially supposed to do. "Didn't Dr. P—— tell you to go to the hospital? Well, you had better do it. Look up one of the boys to take your place for a few days." He added, as he put his arm around me: "It's better to miss a few days now than months later." With that he hustled me into his car. And his last admonition as the train pulled out was "Hustle and be back soon."

But you see how I obey him, as many weary months have dragged by since then. That last expression sounds beautifully "invalidish." So I hope it will have the desired effect. But the days have not been "weary." I have been mostly too sick to even classify them. Only here of late have I been able to read and then only a little at a time. But the folks at home are keeping The Blades on file for me, so won't I have a delicious time reading them?

You know I didn't know but what Sir Francis Drake or Queen Elizabeth or some such monster, had appeared and made all sorts of trouble. So wasn't I glad when the Halloween number came wandering in with a lot of other books and magazines, and I found I wasn't forgotten?

Fairy Queen, is your name Mab or Titania? Are you the one that somehow got hold of my picture and asked me to come to your assistance about wallflowers? You have probably already won your war, if you had one.

Spanish Senorita, has some dashing cavalier carried you off?

I wish space was so I could send you all a message, but I can only love each and every one of you in silence. I will soon be back launching armadas and crusades, even if they do come to grief on rocks of Opposition and deserts of Indifference.

After I get a little better and this dull ache leaves my head, I will write a letter that will make you all put your hands on your hips, like a washerwoman, and say, "Ain't that amazin'!" Your loving (but very sick)—King Philip of Spain.

CLASS TO TAKE TRIP.

How do you like this Fall weather? It is trying to rain here. We do not need the water so badly, but I know many people are suffering for lack of it.

How many of you ever attended a Poverty Social? I attended one recently. The folks were dressed in the worst old rags and patches. Everyone tried to dress worse than the rest of the people. Some wore dresses with holes and patches and hats rigged out with the most ridiculous trimmings. Prizes were given, a pair of socks for the gentleman and a pair of stockings for the lady. Supper of frankfurters, coffee and rolls was served. Dancing, music and singing were greatly enjoyed.

Our class in high school, which graduates in the Spring, is trying to earn money enough for a trip to Washington, D. C. We are having suppers, socials, bake sales, and are selling chances on different things. There are 13 in our class, so we will need more than $350. Quite a sum to raise, but if any class can earn it, ours can.

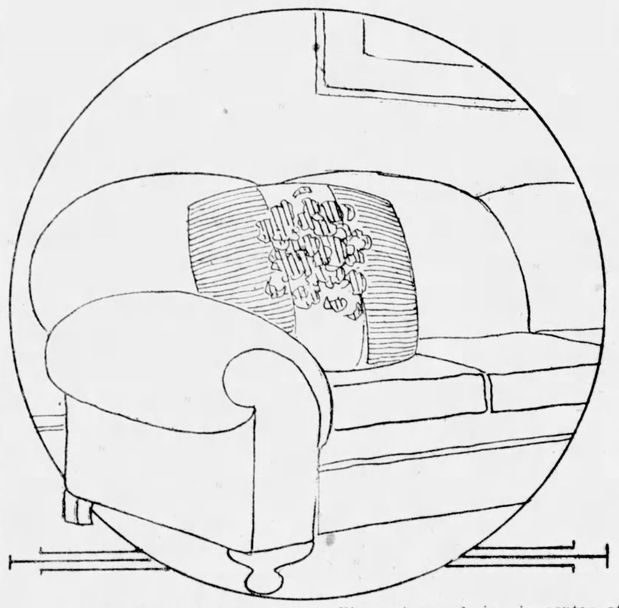
When you have no one else to think of, think of—Peg O' the Hills (Pa.)

ANOTHER INDIAN COMES.

I have not written a letter to the boys' and girls' corner for quite a while, so I am sending one that I would like to see printed. To this letter I will sign an Indian name, and if there is lots of room in Short and Sweet or Snatches, or the waste basket, put it in that. I am looking for someone born Jan. 13. I wish you could come to see me, as I am the only child in our family and I get so lonesome at times.

All alone here I am sitting by my large and roomy wigwam, watching some of nature's beauties, the trees and grass and waters. Cousins, if you could be with me, looking out o'er shining waters, hear the night bird sweetly calling to his mate in yonder woodland, should you ask me why I sit here, all alone on Autumn evenings, I should answer, I should tell you, that I love to sit and listen, to the strange and pleasant noises. Ewa-yea, the lonely owlet, calls and calls down in the forest, and the rustling leaves and grasses murmur softly in the breezes. The great moon is shining brightly and the little stars are peeping, soon my eyes shall close in slumber in a deep and happy slumber. Cousins, you must come to see me, on some nice and quiet evening. Come and sit and listen with me, on some nice and quiet evening, for I'm lonely, lonely, lonely! Oh, so many times I'm lonely. Come and see an Indian lassie. Oh! do come and see—Glen Naspa.

ART IN THE HOME



New Use for Cretonne.

One material which never seems to lose its popularity is cretonne. Even the pieces which are left over from curtains or drapes can be used to advantage.

Cut out the flower design neatly from the odd piece of cretonne, leaving enough material around the edge to turn under. This will fold back easily if cut at intervals to the edge of the design. Baste this back first.

Make pillow of velvet and plain material of same color covering seams with narrow flat braid.

Pin cretonne design in center of cushion over braid covered seams and blind stitch it on.

The use of pins is imperative for good work. Stick the pins close together. Usually the more pins the better the art work. Even gowns made by the best designers in Paris have been pinned together without a single basting.

Cretonne is equally pleasing on plain cushions. The variety of shapes and styles are unlimited. Keep in mind the space reserved for the cushion and plan accordingly.

Short and Sweet

Boys and girls, aren't you thrilled "most to pieces" because King Philip is back? Now aren't you glad you kept calling for him and trusting that he was thinking of us all the time? Poor boy! He seems to have as much excitement as King Philip himself. Anyway we are awfully glad he is back and now we will have to take good care of him and get him well so he can write us that "amazin'" letter he has promised.

There seems to be quite a bit of difference of opinion in regard to books. Since there is so much interest shown one way and another, why not try this plan? Why not have a few brief book reviews so those of us who are not familiar with a story can get some idea whether or not we like it without having to read it? Who will be the first cousin to send us the story of the plot of their favorite book, a brief description of the characters and a few personal opinions, always, of course, mentioning the author and his supposed purpose in writing?

Where are the Dickens' lovers? Did you ever guess that he is Aunt Martha's favorite author? Have you read "Pickwick Papers" and laughed and laughed over it as she has? Are you keeping up with modern writers? Sinclair Lewis has created a fascinating character, "Babbitt," and Hutchinson is stirring public opinion with his derision of the married woman in business. These are the sort of books that keep you in touch with life as life progresses in relation to history. Wishy-washy books are all very well to pass away the time if you need recreation, but there are a great many books that should be read if you pretend to be interested in public affairs.

Speaking of reading in relation to getting familiar with public affairs, have you noticed that the difference in opinion about women voting speaks for localities rather than individuals? Why, for instance, would the South be against the bonus and the North for it? Are you observing? Think of the possibilities of this page. We are in touch with practically every state in the Union and we are expressing our opinions freely. It is the best sort of education of "history in the making" when we see all people's viewpoints at all times.

Canadian Cowgirl, you are called for. Where have you been this beautiful Fall?

When Aunt Martha opened a letter the other day, a shower of Autumn leaves fell onto the desk. A big red oak leaf and two yellow maple leaves took Aunt Martha far away into the woods where the trees are now stripped of their foliage, but not of their beauty. Even barren branches are graceful and a tree every bit as majestic without adornment.

Star of the East is excited. Keystone Bachelor, you have a lot to answer for. "What possible difference can you see in 'The Danger Trail' and 'The Spoilers'?" asks Star of the East. Have you a prejudice against Rex Beach? We can easily see which way the wind blows with the little lady.

Sunny Jim, Star of the East lives in Caroline county, Maryland, so you two are neighbors, at least that is the way we feel about that cute little state. She enjoyed your cheerful letter and wishes that you write again.

All the way from Nevada comes one of our cousins. Nevada Sagehen has been on a camping trip up in the mountains, and, bless her old heart for thinking of Aunt Martha in her stuffy office. She surely would have loved the out-of-doors, too. Nevada Sagehen likes the letters written by Somebody from Nowhere, and she wonders what has become of Patches and if Hiawatha is a disguise for Johnny Funnyman? She also bets she knows Weronah by the Big Sea Waters, but she does not tell us who she thinks she is. Tomboy, your wedding cake recipe was enjoyed too, and with that our far-away cousin closes her letter saying that if it is short Waste Basket won't get so much, but she assures us that "there's more where this came from," so we are watching already for another letter.

Snatches From W. B.

May I have a seat by A Good Scout? Come again. Somebody from Nowhere. Your letters are fine. If I have a twin, Jan. 19 (13 years old 1923) please step forward.—River Maid from W. Va.

Mick of Michigan, I wish I knew you better too. So you are a "rock-a-bye-baby" mother. It takes a real mother to tell you how to raise your babies and I never saw a real mother who did not rock them. Who is Hiawatha? I thought either Minnehaha or Hiawatha was Prairie Rose, but which was which I hardly knew. Now I think she is Hiawatha.—Slivver of Ind.

Do any of you cousins live near Reedy or Spring Creek, W. Va.? My children went to Bear Run school. All of you get in a real ship and make us a visit. If anyone happens to know who I am, speak out and let me know who you are.—Kentucky Wonder.

I like to go to school. We play ball and drop the handkerchief and lots of other games. We have a goldfish. What do you want for Christmas? I want a new dress.—Minerva, Ohio.

This is Sunday afternoon, Nov. 5, and it is as warm as in July. The sun is shining brightly. I have been reading a novel. Next time I will sign my real name.—Star of the Hills, Ohio.

Here comes a girl from the hills of Tennessee. I know you want her to feel welcome. Old Mr. Waste Basket looks comical. I hope he doesn't get me. I will ask the same old question. I will be 14 on Jan. 15, 1923. (?)—Mountain Laurel.

POETS' CORNER

The Babes in the Woods

A gentleman of good account
In Norfolk dwelt of late,
Who did in honor far surmount
Most men of his estate.

Sore sick he was and like to die,
No help his life could save;
His wife by him as sick did lie,
And both possessed one grave.

No love between these two was lost,
Each was to other kind;
In love they lived, in love they died,
And left two babes behind.

The one, a fine and pretty boy,
Not passing three years old,
The other, a girl more young than he,
And framed in beauty's mold.

The father left his little son,
As plainly doth appear,
When he to perfect age should come,
Three hundred pounds a year.

And to his litle daughter, Jane,
Five hundred pounds in gold,
To be paid down on her marriage day,
Which might not be controlled.

But if the children chanced to die
Ere they to age should come,
Their uncle should possess their wealth,
For so the will did run.

"Now, brother," said the dying man,
"Look to my children dear;
Be good unto my boy and girl,
No friends else have they here."

And up bespake their mother, dear,
"O brother kind!" quoth she,
"You are the man must bring our babes
To wealth or misery."

These words then did their brother speak
To this sick couple there:
"The keeping of your little ones,
Sweet sister, do not fear;

"God never prosper me nor mine,
Nor aught else that I have,
If I do wrong your children dear,
When you are in the grave."

The parents being dead and gone,
The children home he takes,
And brings them straight into his house,
Where much of them he makes.

He had not kept these pretty babes
A twelvemonth and a day,
When for their wealth he did devise
To put them both away.

He bargained with two ruffians strong,
Which were of furious mood,
That they should take these children young,
And slay them in the wood.

He told his wife an artful tale;
He would the children send
To be brought up in London fair,
With one that was his friend.

Away then went those pretty babes,
Rejoicing at that tide,
Rejoicing with a merry mind,
They should on horseback ride.

They both did prattle pleasantly
As they rode on the way,
To those that should their butchers be,
And work their lives' decay.

So that the pretty speech they had
Made murder's heart relent,
And they that undertook the deed
Full sore did now repent.

Yet one of them, more hard of heart,
Did vow to do his charge,
Because the wretch that hired him
Had paid him very large.

The other won't agree thereto,
So here they fall to strife,
With one another they did fight
About the children's life.

And he that was of mildest mood
Did slay the other there,
Within an unfrequented wood—
The babes did quake with fear.

He took the children by the hand,
Tears standing in their eye,
And bade them straightway follow him,
And look they did not cry.

And two long miles he led them on,
While they for food complain;
"Stay here," quoth he, "I'll bring you bread
When I come back again."

Those pretty babes with hand in hand
Went wandering up and down,
But never more could see the man
Approaching from the town.

Thus wandered, those poor innocents,
Till death did end their grief;
In one another's arms they died,
As wanting due relief.

No burial this pretty pair
Of any man receives,
Till robin redbreast piously
Did cover them with leaves.

And now the heavy wrath of God
Upon their uncle fell;
Yea, fearful fiends did haunt his house;
His conscience felt in hell!

His barns were fired, his goods consumed,
His lands were barren made;
His cattle died within the field,
And nothing with him stayed.

And in the voyage to Portugal
Two of his sons did die,
And, to conclude, himself was brought
To want and misery.

He pawned and mortgaged all his land
Ere seven years came about,
And now at length this wicked act
Did by this means come out.

The fellow that did take in hand
These children for to kill,
Was for a robbery judged to die—
Such was God's blessed will;

Who did confess the very truth,
As here hath been displayed,
The uncle having died in jail,
Where he for debt was laid.

You that executors be made,
And overseers eke
Of children that be fatherless,
And infants mild and meek,

Take you example by this thing,
And yield to each his right,
Lest God, with such like misery,
Your wicked minds requite.

The Wreck of the Hesperus

BY HENRY W. LONGFELLOW.

It was the schooner Hesperus,
That sailed the wintry sea;
And the skipper had taken his little daughter,
To bear him company.

Blue were her eyes as the fairy flax,
Her cheeks like the dawn of day;
And her bosom white as the hawthorne-buds,
That open in the month of May.

The skipper he stood beside the helm,
His pipe was in his mouth;
And watched how the veering flaw did blow
The smoke now west, now south.

Then up and spake an old sailor,
Had sailed the Spanish main—
"I pray thee, put into yonder port,
For I fear a hurricane.

"Last night the moon had a golden ring,
And tonight no moon we see;"
The skipper he blew a whiff from his pipe,
And a scornful laugh laughed he.

Colder and louder blew the wind,
A gale from the northeast;
The snow fell hissing in the brine,
And the billows froth'd like yeast.

Down came the storm and smote amain
The vessel in its strength;
She shuddered and paused like a frightened steed,
Then leaped her cable's length.

"Come hither, come hither, my little daughter,
And do not tremble so;
For I can weather the roughest gale
That ever wind did blow!"

He wrapp'd her warm in his seaman's coat,
Against the stinging blast;
He cut a rope from a broken spar,
And bound her to the mast.

"O, father! I hear the church bells ring!
Oh, say, what may it be?"
"'Tis a fog-bell on a rockbound coast."
And he steered for the open sea.

"O, father! I hear the sound of guns!
Oh, say, what may it be?"
"Some ship in distress that cannot live
In such an angry sea!"

"O, father, I see a gleaming light!
Oh, say, what may it be?"
But the father answered never a word—
A frozen corpse was he.

Lash'd to the helm, all stiff and stark,
With his face to the skies,
The lantern gleam'd thro' the gleaming snow
On his fix'd and glassy eyes.

Then the maiden clasp'd her hands and prayed,
That saved she might be;
And she thought of Christ, who still'd the waves
On the shores of Galilee.

Next morning on the bleak sea beach
A fisherman stood aghast
To see the form of a maiden fair,
Lash'd close to the floating mast.

The salt sea was frozen on her breast,
The salt tears in her eyes,
And he saw her hair, 'as the brown sea weed,
On the billows fall and rise.

Such was the wreck of the Hesperus,
In the midnight and the snow;
God save us all from a death like this,
On the reef of Norman's woe.

The Old Canoe

Where the rocks are gray and the shore is steep,
And the waters below look dark and deep,
Where the rugged pine in its lonely pride
Leans gloomily over the murky tide,
Where the reeds and rushes are tall and rank
And the weeds grow thick on the winding bank,
Where the shadow is heavy the whole day through
Lies at its moorings the Old Canoe.
The useless paddles are idly dropped
Like the seabird's wings the storm hath lopped
And crossed on the railing one o'er one
Like folded hands when the work is done,
While busily back and forth beween,
The spider stretches his silvery screen,
And the solemn owl with his dull "too-hoo"
Settles down on the side of the Old Canoe.
The currentless waters are dead and still
But the light winds play with the boat at will
And lazily in and out again
It floats the length of its rusty chain,
Like the weary march of the hands of Time
That meet and part at the noontide chime
And the shore is kissed at each turn anew
By the dripping bow of the Old Canoe.

Household Hints

An old mackintosh can be turned into a most useful apron for washing days.

A fine grater is better than a knife for removing the surface of anything that is burned.

Clean clothespins make convenient markers for napkins when there are guests in the family.

Powdered starch is a good silver polisher, and it is far superior to bread crumbs, dough and such like, for cleaning soiled wall paper.

To make a stone doorstep or brick porch bright and clean, dissolve one tablespoon of washing soda in a pail of boiling water and scrub with a stiff broom.

To remove tar from clothes rub butter or lard over the tar spots, then wash with soap and water. Apply oil of turpentine, let remain for one hour and wash again.

After washing crochetted lace wrap it around a bottle filled with hot water. The lace should not be ironed, but pulled into shape.

For darning stockings use crochet cotton. It is better than darning cotton and does not harden in the washing.

To soften old paint or varnish and make its removal easy use two parts of spirits of ammonia to one of turpentine.

DAUGHTER HAD TO HELP MOTHER

Now Can Do All Her Housework Alone Because Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Helped Her

Jasper, Minn.—"I saw in the paper about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and took it because I was having such pains in my stomach and through my back that I could not do my work. I had tried other medicines, but none did me the good that your Vegetable Compound did. Now I am able to do all my work alone while before I had my daughter staying at home to do it. I have told a number of friends what it has done for me and give you permission to use my letter as a testimonial." — Mrs. JESSE PETERSEN, Route 1, Jasper, Minn.

There is no better reason for your trying Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound than this—it has helped other women. So if you suffer from displacements, irregularities, backache, nervousness or are passing through the Change of Life remember this splendid medicine. What it did for Mrs. Petersen it may do for you.

The Vegetable Compound stands upon a foundation of nearly fifty years of service.

OUT OF THE DARKNESS

By Charles J. Dutton

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(Continued From Last Week)

He looked at his watch, and added, "I have an appointment at five, and it's almost that now. Roche can take charge here, and Doctor King is coroner."

"Wait a minute." Bartley paused until Roche, who entered at the moment had joined us. "There is one question I want to ask the doctors before we go. Pelt is in the chair in which Briffeur sat. Roche, you take the chair beside him, and Doctor King, you sit in the chair that Miss Potter had."

The two men did as requested, and Bartley studied them for a moment.

"Now," he said, "that is just the way the chairs were filled when the cry rang out. What I wish to know is this: do you doctors think that a person on either the right or left side of the chauffeur could have struck that blow?"

The red face of Roche flushed even redder at the suggestion in Bartley's words, but reassured by a twinkle in Bartley's eyes, he shrugged his shoulders and remarked, "It's not often a police chief is as close to a murder as I was. I'd feel more comfortable, though, if I had seen sitting in the back of the room when the thing happened."

Both doctors considered Bartley's question carefully for several moments. Then Doctor Webster said, "It is physically possible for either to have stabbed him; but I don't believe either one of them did, though there is little enough to go on."

"What do you mean?" Bartley asked.

"Simply this. Take Roche, for instance. He is right-handed; and, if he had stabbed him, he would have had to reach around, in a very awkward way, to make such a direct thrust, and the wound would not have been straight. The same thing applies to Miss Potter. Then, too, the blow had a great deal more force back of it than the average woman could give. I think it came from the front. Don't you, Doctor King?"

The doctor nodded agreement. Roche and he remained behind to make the necessary arrangements while the rest of us started for home.

As soon as we had passed the policemen on guard at the front door, we were surrounded by reporters, eager to discover from us just what had taken place. Bartley refused to talk and turned them over to the district attorney, who, he said, was the only one who could give out information. Many of the men who had been present at the inquest were still lingering in excited groups. They eyed us with interest as we came down the steps to the lawn, but did not attempt to approach us.

The storm had passed over and the sun was out again, bright and warm. The grass was very green and the air unusually clear and still. We looked about for Currie, who had been in the audience, but could not find him and started off without him.

Bartley did not speak until we were within sight of the house. Then he said, "I wish that the solution of Slyke's death was as easy as that of the chauffeur's."

"As easy!" I gasped.

He gave me a queer look and answered, "Yes, as easy," and added nothing more.

CHAPTER XI.

In Which We Begin to Find a Motive.

Bartley had some work for me to do, and I did not dine until the others had finished. While I was eating, Currie wandered into the dining-room and sat down beside me. The murder had taken all the life out of him. It was the first time that he had come so close to a crime. He seemed unable to forget the cry and those awful moments in the darkened room. We discussed the affair for a while; then I excused myself and went in search of Bartley.

I found him in his room, in an easy chair, reading. The book was a little green-covered thing, with the faded lettering of a bygone age. He smiled as he saw me looking at the cover, and passed me the volume. It was an old French edition of Brantome, the text faded by the years. I had no idea who Brantome was, and placed the book on the table. I wanted to talk about the murder. Bartley took out his cigar case, gave me a cigar, and lighted one for himself. We smoked in silence for a while, then he said quizzically, "Well?"

"Well, what?" I drawled back.

He watched a smoke ring curl to the ceiling. "What about this afternoon's affair?"

I had been thinking for hours of this latest crime, and no solution had come to me. I could not understand how, in those few moments of darkness, the murderer had been able to approach the chauffeur near enough to kill him, nor why the people next to him had heard nothing.

When I told Bartley of my bewilderment, he answered with a little grin, "I agree with you, Pelt, it's very mysterious. It's the first time I ever heard of murder taking place at an inquest and in a room filled with people. There are no clues, apparently. To my mind, however, the real reason for the murder was to prevent Briffeur from testifying. Whoever killed him knew about what he would say, and feared that he would tell who had killed Slyke."

"Then that means," I replied, "that Slyke's murderer must have been at the inquest."

"Of course," Bartley exclaimed in disguest. "Where do you think the murderer was? Whoever it was, had to be in the room when he killed Briffeur."

Breaking in on him, I said, "But he could not have foreseen that the lights would go out and give him a chance? I thought that it was the storm that extinguished them."

He nodded. "That's true enough. It was that last flash of lighting. Darkness was just what he needed, and he took advantage of it. He had several moments in which to act. There were not many people near enough to the chauffeur to have killed him in that short time."

He rose, went over to his bag, and brought back the knife with which the murder had been committed. For several moments he examined it, then he asked as he passed it over to me, "What do you think of it?"

It was a rather odd knife. It resembled a hunting knife, and the edge showed it had had a good deal of use. The blade was very dull except at the point. It was too large to be carried in a man's pocket, but a woman could have hidden it somewhere in the folds of her clothing.

As Bartley seemed to expect some comment from me as I handed it back to him, I said, "Save for the fact it's not very sharp and seems to have been used a great deal, I can learn nothing from it."

He smiled as he turned the knife over and over in his hand. "Oh, there's more than that. It tells a great deal. The knife is unusual in shape and length. There was a time when it was used a great deal, and the owner kept it very sharp and clean. But for some time now he has neglected it. There is one very important thing that you have overlooked. You remember those little drawings I found on the magazine in Slyke's room, the row of connected circles? I find the same thing here."

I gasped, and, reaching for the knife, looked at the wooden handle. There, faintly scratched on the wood, were a number of circles running one into the other.

"Do you think," I asked in excitement, "that it is the sign of some secret society?"

To my surprise he laughed; then looked at me to see if I were really serious, and, finding that I was, laughed again.

"No. It's simply this—that most of us, if we have a pen or pencil in our fingers, draw figures on whatever happens to be at hand. We do it without thinking, because it is a subconscious act; and, as a rule, we draw the same set of figures each time. Someone, having nothing to do, idly scratched these figures on this knife handle, hardly conscious of what he was doing. I believe the same person made the figures on the magazine and on the knife."

"Why do you think that?" I asked.

"It has been scientifically proved that, when a person plays with a pencil and idly draws figures, he always draws the same ones; and that they are symbols of something deep in his subconscious mind. These circles are so much alike that I think they were drawn by the same person."

I had a dim idea I had heard something similar to what he was saying in college, but just what it was I could not remember. As I started to hand him the knife, it slipped through my fingers and fell to the floor and stood quivering, its point embedded in the wood. With a sudden exclamation, Bartley picked it up and, to my astonishment, let it fall again and again. Each time the point stuck upright in the floor. Then he balanced it on his hand, smiling to himself. As he replaced it in his bag, he said, "I am glad you dropped that knife, Pelt."

It seemed to me such an inane thing to say that I made no comment. "We are going over to Slyke's again," he continued, "to see Miss Potter. By the way, there's another thing, Pelt, you can aid me a good deal by solving."

"What's that?" I said.

"Find out why that dog did not bark the night of the murder. It's a puppy, noisy and active, and does not like strangers. The person that killed Slyke, as far as we know, had to come down those long stairs and pass through the living room where the dog was. If it was someone from outside, that dog should have barked. But as far as we can find out, he never made a sound."

"It looks to me," I suggested, "as if the murder were committed by someone in the house."

Bartley did not answer until he had opened the door into the hall, then he paused to say, "There seems to be no motive for any of the family to have killed Slyke. The little difficulty between Miss Potter and Slyke does not seem important enough to consider. The will has been found and all the property is accounted for. His lawyer, you remember, discovered a large sum of money in the safe when it was opened." Then he proceeded down stairs.

It was only a short drive in Bartley's fast car to the Slyke house. He offered no explanation of our call, and I hid my courtosity as well as I could.

The butler took our hats and ushered us into a small room at the end of the long living room. The walls were lined with sectional bookcases, filled with sets of the cheap subscription books that everybody buys and nobody reads, and in the center of the room was a library table covered with magazines. In a nearby chair Miss Potter was seated with an ouija board on a stand beside her. She rose at our entrance, and motioned us to be seated, then sat down again. The ordeal of the last few days, especially the shock of having the chauffeur killed at her side, had unnerved her. Her hands trembled, and she forced a smile with difficulty.

As soon as the butler had gone, Bartley came at once to the object of his visit.

"Miss Potter," he said, "the butler testified this afternoon that he oveheard words between Mr. Slyke and yourself. Would you mind telling me what they were?"

Her face flushed, but she kept her eyes on Bartley as she replied coldly. "The butler was mistaken. Mr. Slyke and myself never quarrelled."

"Oh, I don't mean that you actually quarrelled, but that you had some words."

Her eyes dropped under his searching gaze, and it was not until he had repeated his question a second time that she answered rather reluctantly, "There was no — no trouble. What the butler spoke of had nothing to do with Mr. Slyke's death."

Bartley noticed her hesitation, and asked suddenly, "Was it over his selling whisky?"

She started and her face paled, then flushed. In a low voice she demanded, "How did you know?"

"That is not of much importance, is it? I am right; that was what the words were about, wasn't it?"

She gave him an appealing loow, then glanced back at the door. At last she regained her composure, and, raising her eyes, answered. "Yes. That was what the butler heard us talking about. It was not a quarrel. I told him he would get into trouble over the whisky, and he told me it was none of my business."

"When did he start to sell it?"

She thought for a moment. "I am not sure. You see, I know very little about it. But before the prohibition law came into effect he bought a great quantity of whisky. He told me that a man who had whisky could make a lot of money. He got several truck loads, but where he kept it I don't know."

"And after prohibition, did he buy any more?" Bartley asked.

"I think so. I think it came from Canada. He told me once or twice that he was making a great deal of money out of it."

"And you quarreled over his selling it?"

Rather warmly she answered, "We never quarreled. It was not my affair. I felt badly, of course, that he should do a thing like that. I warned him that he would get into trouble, and he told me it was none of my business if he did. That must have been what the butler heard."

Bartley glanced sharply at her. "Have yau any idea who helped him in it?"

"No—that is—I never knew. I did think that maybe—"

She stopped and Bartley suggested, "You thought it was the chauffeur?"

"Yes, I did. I know that Mr. Slyke bought a truck, and that the chauffer would have long talks with him in his room, and then take the truck and be away for several days. In the last year or so, he became overbearing, and I wondered why Mr. Slyke kept him—unless there was something between them."

I was not surprised. Everything had seemed to lead up to this revelation. What I could not understand was why a man in Mr. Slqke's position should be engaged in the illegal selling of whisky, and take his caffeur into his confidence. Whisky bought in any quantity, since prohibition, had to come from Canada, and passed through the hands of a number of men. Was his engaging in selling whisky a problem in itself, or had it some bearing on his death?

Miss Potter had little more to tell us and we rose to take our leave. As Bartley took his hat, he asked her if she had been using the ouija board.

She was at once excited, her eyes gleamed, and her voice rose as she responded, 'Yes, I received a message from him. He has written twice, 'You will hear from me,' and I know I will. I am going to get a good medium to come and see what he wants to communicate to me."

To my surprise Bartley listened gravely, almost reverently. When she had finished, he said he knew of a very good medium and would try to arrange for him to come to the house for a seance if she desired. This proposal pleased Miss Potter very much, and she accepted at once. She told us that many people in Saratoga believed in spiritualism, including Doctor King. For a while they discussed various manifestations; and I listened to Bartley in astonishment, as he told of receiving messages from the dead, for I knew he did not believe in them.

We were interrupted by a knock, and the butler entered with a telegram for Bartley. It had been sent first to Currie's and he had directed the boy to follow us to Slyke's.

Bartley tore open the envelope and ran his eyes over the paper. I saw him start, then without a word he handed it to me, and I read:

"Arrested in New York one o'clock this morning Jacob Asher with truck load of whisky. Claims he paid Slyke $23,000 for it afternoon before his death. Saw him about five o'clock. Did not know Slyke was dead till he read papers. Story seems to be true.

"ROGERS."

No wonder Bartley had started. Here at last might be a motive for the murder. Perhaps the man in New York could tell us what had happened that night.

With grave face Bartley took the telegram from my hand, and reread it; then he asked Miss Potter if Slyke had had a visitor the afternoon before his death. She said she did not know whether he had or not, as he had been away most of the afternoon. After a few more questions, we bade her goodnight. In the doorway Bartley paused to say something to her, in so low a tone that I could not catch his words; but I did hear her eager answering "Yes."

As we climbed into the car and started down the road, I said that I did not suppose she knew anything about the $23,000 whisky deal. His answer was as quick as a flash, "I never thought she did. The strange thing is that in the safe, after his death, his lawyer should find $10,000, and that he should have made a deposit of $13,000 that same afternoon."

We rode in silence for a while. Then he startled me by saying that he was not going back to Currie's, but to New York to interview the man arrested with the whisky, and that he would not be back until the next afternoon. It was not until we were at the station, waiting for his train, that I interrupted his preoccupation to ask if he thought it would ever be discovered who had killed Brieffeur."

The flickering lights above us cast weird shadows over his face, and it seemed to me that behind his half smile was a look of great sadness as he replied, "I know now who killed Briffeur."

"You do?" I gasped.

He answered slowly, "Yes. That was easy enough to discover. But to prove it before a jury will be almost impossible."

Just then the train came in and he said no more. On my way back to the house I pondered deeply over his last remark, but could find no clue to his meaning.

CHAPTER XII.

In Which the Robbery Is Solved.

I had intended to spend the next morning in either fishing or playing golf. Bartley had left in such a hurry that he had given me no instructions as to what I was to do in his absence. But when I came down to breakfast, by my plate was a telegram from him, reminding me to see the boy in the garage and learn from him what he knew of the robbery. I had entirely forgotten the chauffeur's dying statement.

After a late breakfast, I took the car and drove once more to the Slyke house. As I went along, I speculated upon what that boy could know. The day I had seen him in Slyke's living room, he had impressed me as being an average country boy without much education, who did odd jobs around the garage. It seemed almost impossible that he should know anything of value about the robbery that had taken place the year before; yet the chauffeur, just before he had died, had said that the boy could explain the mystery.

Leaving the car in the driveway in front of the house, I went around to the rear. The house appeared deserted, although it was the day of Slyke's funeral.

The garage was some yards from the house, half hidden among the trees. It was two stories high, built of stone, the upper story being used as living quarters for the men employed in it. The door stood open and I entered. Coming from the bright sunlight into the darkened room, it was several moments before I could see clearly enough to make out that it was occupied by a large touring car, two small runabouts, and a large truck. There was no one in sight, and after waiting a moment, I called loudly. The boy I wished to see, slouched out from a back room.

He was about eighteen, with heavy figure, red face and unbrushed hair. His suit was dirty with oil from the cars. If he wondered what I wanted, he gave no sign of it. His eyes met mine clearly and honestly, as if he had no secrets to hide.

As I knew our talk would take some time, I climbed into the front seat of the touring car and motioned him to take a place beside me. I told him what the chauffeur had said before he died. It was clear that no one had mentioned it to him, for his mouth dropped open in astonishment and he seemed dazed. He had known, of course, that the chauffeur had been murdered; but he had not known that he had been involved in his dying statement.

At first he stoutly denied that he knew anything at all about the robbery. He seemed to have the idea that I thought he was implicated in it. All he admitted knowing, was a bit of gossip that he had picked up around the house at the time it was committed. The more I questioned him, the more he insisted that he knew nothing about it, and I almost believed him. But the chauffeur, at the point of death, had said, "Ask the boy." It stood to reason then that he must know something of importance. At last I told him that the chauffeur had insisted that he knew, and asked if anyone had ever told him anything about the crime. A startled look came into his face; and he turned to me excitedly, his words tumbling over each other.

"Maybe that's what he meant. But, good Lord, I thought it was a joke, darned if I didn't. I thought he was kidding me; he was drunk, you know."

"Who was drunk?" I asked.

"Briffeur. He was very drunk, sir. You see, you asked me did I know anything about those men breaking into Slyke's, and I didn't; but Briffeur told me one night—"

He paused.

"Go on," I commanded.

"It was one night soon after the trial. Briffeur came drifting in here, pretty well lighted up. When he was that way, he used to talk a lot; but he never told the truth at such times, as I'd often found out. He never knew afterwards what he had been saying. He would tell awful yarns about women, and the like. No one ever believed him."

I brought the boy to the point by asking what it was the chauffeur had told him. He hesitated, then in a voice that showed that he thought what he was going to say was almost too foolish to mention, he added, "He got to talking about that robbery, and said it was to laugh, the way the trial had gone. That no one knew that he had committed the robbery—no one except himself and one other. I thought, of course, it was one of his wild yarns, and laughed at him. When I asked him why he did it, he said Slyke owed him a lot of money, and that he was after it."

It was natural that the boy should have thought this conversation of no more importance than many other of the chauffeur, when he was drunk and boasting about things that had never happened. He had laughed at the story and thought no more of it. To him, the fact that the men were convicted proved their guilt. I realized that the chauffeur, his tongue loosened by liquor, had told the truth for once, and that the mystery of the robbery was solved. I asked the boy to tell me in detail just what had happened.

The chauffeur, he said, had come into the garage, "lit up like a battleship." The talk had veered around to the robbery, and he had boasted that the two men were in jail for the robbery that he himself had committed. Who had helped him, he did not say. He claimed that Slyke owed him "lots of money." It seemed absurd that a wealthy man like Slyke should owe his chauffeur money and not pay it. He had even boasted that the evidence against the men in prison was arranged by himself.

It seemes that the morning after the robbery he had gone to the post-office for the mail, and a copy of the "Boston Even Times," a paper to which Slyke did not subscribe, had been handed to him by mistake. He had been reading a book only a few days before, "filled with murders and the like," and he remembered the account of a robbery in it and how the evidence was manufactured. On his way home he stopped at the police station for information, and offered to drive the police out to the home of the men who had been arrested. It seems that the state police had taken them to their homes and allowed one of the men to change his coat before taking him to jail. The local police wanted to search the coat which had been left behind. It was here that the chauffeur had his first idea of planting the evidence. He tore the corner off the paper, and at the man's house managed to slip the newspaper into the pocket of the coat before the police examined it. Later, at Slyke's he threw the little torn piece of paper on the floor so that they could find that, too.

The boy said that Briffeur har told the story with great gusts of laughter and much swearing. His manner was so much that of one telling a story to impress an ignorant boy, that the boy had not believed for a second that he was serious. The next morning, when he had spoken to the chauffeur about it, he had replied with a great laugh, "I did pull your leg, didn't I?" It was easy enough to see why a simple country boy had attached no importance to the story, and believed it only a drunken man's foolish yarn.

When he had finished, I wondered if the boy had not been right when he thought that the man had been simply fooling him. But if it were true, his story, taken with the dying words of the chauffeur, would be enough to free the men in prison. I decided to take him with me to the police station and let him tell his story to Roche.

On our arrival in Saratoga, we were lucky enough to find both Roche and Black together. Without any comment on my part, I had the boy repeat his story to the two officers. They listened with a good deal of interest. Roche, of course, had handled the robbery, and knew more about it than Black; but Black, I knew, believed that Briffeur was the murderer of Slyke, and the boy's story confirmed his belief.

Roche, his big face beaming with interest, listened until the boy had finished; then he sent him into another room and, turning to us, exclaimed, "That's the darndest story I ever heard."

We debated the story for an hour, Roche taking the view that the chauffeur might have been fooling the boy, and Black that the chauffeur had told the truth and was too drunk to realize what he had said.

Roche clinched his argument by demanding, "Why, under heaven, should Slyke owe Briffeur a large sum of money?"

"That was, we all agreed, the weak point in the story.

"My Lord," Roche exclaimed as a thought occurred to him, "do you realize that it was Briffeur that found the torn piece of cloth on the rose bush, the piece that fitted into the man's pants?"

In astonishment I asked, "It was?"

"It sure was. He came into the police station a few days later with it and told us where he had discovered it, and asked if we knew what it was. We found later that it fitted into a hole in the pants one of the fellows was wearing."

"Was he ever in the cell with those men?" Black asked, with a glance at me.

"Yes, several times. Slyke asked that we let him go in and talk to them."

Black threw out his hands in disgust. "My God, Roche, one would think you kept a hotel. You let anyone go in and out that wanted to."

Roche flushed, and replied angrily, "Well, Slyke had lots of pull here, and I don't think it did any harm to let his chauffeur see those men."

"None," said Black dryly. "It only gave him a chance to snip a piece from one of the men's trousehs."

"That's foolish," Roche laughed.

"Oh, I don't know," was Black's answer. "You can't prove he did not. You never saw the piece of cloth until he brought it in to you. He was in the cell alone with them, and had the chance to cut out the piece of cloth. You can't prove that the chauffeur's story is not true. It fits in better with the facts than the evidence that sent those men to jail. But, oh boy, the easy way you run this jail!"

Roche scowled at us, and was about to retort when he was called from the room. Black and I lighted cigars and smoked in silence.

"Mr. Pelt," he asked at last, "what do you think of my theory that Briffeur murdered Slyke?"

I had given little thought to the matter, and said as much. Black surprised me by adding, "You know that Doctor King and the district attorney think that the only verdict that can be brought in in the Slyke case is suicide?"

"They do?" I asked in astonishment.

He nodded. "Yes, they do. They seem to think that the evidence is so very slight that it will be impossible to prove it was not suicide. It is usual to bring in a verdict of suicide in cases like this. The fact that Miss Potter testified that she closed his eyes, leads to the possibility that she might have pulled the bed clothes up around his neck also. They don't seem to think that Mr. Bartley's talk about the way the fingers clasped the gun, and the way his arms were arranged inside the bed clothes, are enough evidence for a verdict of murder. I myself, though, believe that he was murdered."

Black's remarks astonished me. True, I realized that it was almost impossible to present convincing legal proof that Slyke had been murdered, but there was still the chauffeur's death to be explained. If he had been killed, as Bartley thought, because he knew too much about Slyke's death, then it seemed to me that to bring in a verdict of suicide would be impossible. I told Black of this objection, and he agreed with me.

Then he reiterated his belief in Briffeur's guilt. According to him, the story the chauffeur told the boy fitted in well with his own theory. True, there was little to base it on, so far as evidence went; but, assuming that Slyke and the chauffeur had quarrelled about money, his strongest bit of evidence was Briffeur's coming to the vault where the missing revolver was hidden. No one else, so far as we knew, had quarrelled with Slyke, or had any reason for wanting to kill him. Black explained the chauffeur's death by saying Miss Potter had killed him. I told him this last disproved his first theory, that whoever killed the chauffeur, had done so because he knew too much about Slyke's death.

I found that it was nearly four o'clock, and as I had had no lunch—eon I decided to get something to eat before Bartley's train came in. Just as I reached the door, Black called ofter me, "Say, Pelt, what does your chief want us all over for, to Slyke's tonight?"

This was the first time that I had heard we were expected to go there; and, seeing my astonishment, added that Bartley had sent for Roche and himself to be Slyke's promptly at eight o'clock was forced to admit that I did know as much about it as they.

To Be Continued

FASHIONS BY MARTHA HOLDEN

COQUE feathers are extremely stylish whether playing the role of disguise for a shell-pink ear so recently brought to light with the new coiffure, or whether mounted on crown and brim like a cap on the head of a regiment.

Miss 1562 prefers a stiff broad quill fashionably worn at the side of the chin.

We would like to question Miss 1295 as to the propriety of wearing bracelets and apron at the same time. We will admit that the effect is pretty, but it does seem to be quite sensible, and if made to do dish-pan tasks, bracelets might better drop into the pocket.

The children are properly dressed in inconspicuous fabrics for clothes and they love to see "mummy" in her pink silk frock. They count the days until they will be big enough to have pretty things like that. The combination suit is easily made and very simple.

Skirts have crept down and down but they went too far when New York women rose up in rebellion when the six-inch limit was reached. They will stand for seven but not another inch and when they assert themselves, they mean it. After all, it is fun to change the fashions once in a while—just so somebody doesn't tell us we must. Men may accuse us of being changeable, of being easily influenced by Fashion, but we would like to see them try to wear the same length of inches from the floor and not be ridiculous. We cannot help feeling a little bit superior.

No. 1541—Ladies' Dress—Cut in sizes 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3⅝ yards 36-inch material with ⅝ yard 18-inch contrasting and 9 yards braid.

No. 1295—Ladies' Apron—Cut in sizes 36, 40, 44 and 48 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 2 yards 36-inch material.

No. 1472—Ladies' Dress—Cut in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3⅜ yards 36-inch material with 1¼ yards 36-inch contrasting.

No. 1562—Ladies' and Misses' Dress—Cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 inches bust measure. Size requires 3 yards 40-inch material 2 yards banding.

No. 1485—Misses' and Girls'—Cut in sizes 10, 12, 14, 16 years. Size 16 requires 2¼ yards inch material with ⅞ yard or wider contrasting.

No. 1233—Ladies' and Misses' Combination—Cut in sizes 34, 36, 38, 40 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 1⅝ yards 36-inch material.

No. 1322—Girls' Dress—Cut in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size requires 2 yards 36-inch material.

The Blade will supply its readers with patterns of the above designs at the rate of 15 cents for each pattern. These patterns are stylish and perfect fitting. All seams allowed. Full directions for making. In ordering give number, size, age, etc.

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FOUNDER OF D. A. R. DIES IN PLYMOUTH

Mrs. Mary Smith Lockwood, founder of the Daughters of the American Revolution, died at the Pilgrim hospital in Plymouth, Mass., where she had been a patient since September. She was 91 years old.

Boils Quit Quick!

S. S. S. Will Prove to You in Your Own Case the "How" and "Why" of its Remarkable Blood-Cleansing Power!

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because it is built on reason. Scientific authorities admit its power! S. S. S. builds blood-power, it builds red-blood-cells. That is what makes fighting-blood. Fighting-blood destroys impurities. It fights boils. It always wins! It fights pimples! It fights skin eruptions! It builds nerve-power, thinking power, the tight-fisted power that whirls a man up into success. It gives women the health, the angelic complexion and the charm that moves the world! These are the reasons that have made S. S. S. today the great blood-cleanser, body-builder, success builder, and it's why results have made tears of joy flow from the souls of thousands! Mr. V. D. Schaff, 557 15th St., Washington, D. C., writes:

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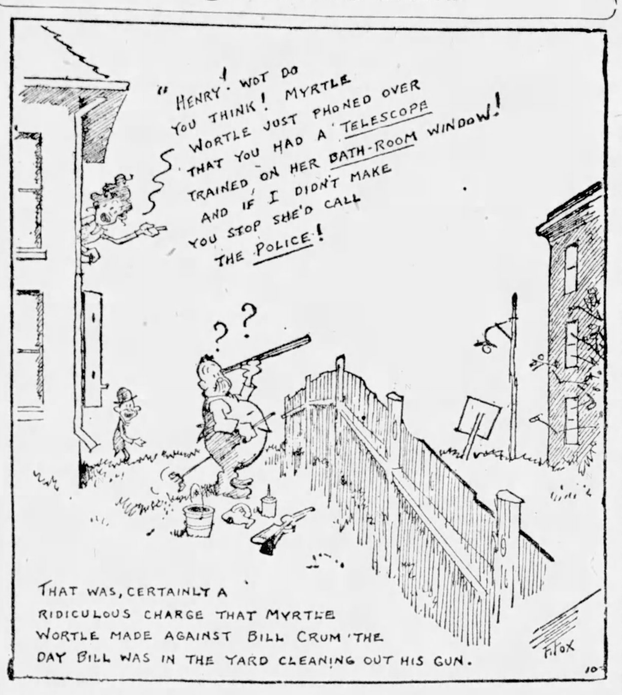
Neighborhood News


"HENRY! WOT DO YOU THINK! MYRTLE WORTLE JUST PHONED OVER THAT YOU HAD A TELESCOPE TRAINED ON HER BATH-ROOM WINDOW! AND IF I DIDN'T MAKE YOU STOP SHE'D CALL THE POLICE!
??
THAT WAS, CERTAINLY A RIDICULOUS CHARGE THAT MYRTLE WORTLE MADE AGAINST BILL CRUM 'THE DAY BILL WAS IN THE YARD CLEANING OUT HIS GUN.
FOX

FEW OF PRESENT SENATORS HELD SEATS TEN YEARS AGO

The old senate is swiftly passing. The coming November election will complete a cycle of changes that will leave that body with less than a score of the membership of 10 years ago and only a handful of not more than six who have served 20 years or longer.

Death and defeat have taken heavy toll of the members of this legislative body during the past few years. Voluntary retirement accounts for the loss of several more.

Thirty-three senators, more than a third of the senate's membership, are to be elected this year. Of the 33 Republican nominees, 16 are new men—not now members of the senate—although one, Albert J. Beveridge, of Indiana, has served 12 years in the senate. Of the 33 Democratic candidates, 21 are new.

It is considered likely that at least 18 of the successful senatorial candidates this year will be men—or women—who are not now members of the upper branch of congress.

Terms Expire in March

Present senators, whose terms expire next March, and who certainly will not be members of the next congress are Porter J. McCumber of North Dakota, Harry S. New of Indiana, Republicans, and Charles R. Culberson, Democrat, of Texas, defeated for renomination, and Harry L. Myers of Montana, John Sharp Williams of Mississippi, Democrats, and Carroll S. Page of Vermont, Republican, who are voluntarily retiring.

McCumber is a member of the Republican "old guard" now rapidly nearing extinction. He is chairman of the powerful senate finance committee and is completing his twenty-fourth year of service. He was defeated for renomination by Lynn J. Frazier, former governor, who was backed by the Nonpartisan league.

Culberson, who entered the senate with McCumber, March 4, 1899, will complete his service simultaneously with his North Dakota colleague.

During the past few years death has accounted for removal from the senate rolls of such veterans as Jacob S. Gallinger of New Hampshire, Bois Penrose and Philander C. Knox of Pennsylvania, Republicans, and James P. Clarke of Arkansas, Thomas S. Martin of Virginia, John H. Bankhead and William J. Stone of Missouri, Francis G. Newlands of Nevada, Democrats.

Defeated at Polls

Among the many who have been eliminated by defeat at the polls are Thomas P. Gore of Oklahoma, George E. Chamberlain of Oregon, Hoke Smith of Georgia, Marcus A. Smith of Arizona, James D. Phelan of California, James Hamilton Lewis of Illinois and Willard Salisbury of Deleware, all Democrats.

William S. Kenyon of Iowa, retired early this year to accept an appointment by President Harding to be a federal court judge, J. Lawrence Sherman of Illinois, retired two years ago because of failing health.

The Republican senatorial nominees this year include the following who are not now members of the senate: Arizona, James H. McClintock; Indiana, Albert J. Beveridge; Iowa, Smith W. Brookhart; Mississippi, J. H. Cooke; Missouri, R. B. Brewster; Montana, Carl W. Riddick; Nebraska, R. B. Howell; Nevada, Charles Chandler; New Mexico, Stephen B. Davis; North Dakota, Lynn J. Frazier; Ohio, Simeon D. Fess; Rhode Island, R. Livingstone Beekman; Tennessee, Newell Sanders; Utah, Ernest Bamberger; Vermont, Frank L. Greene, and Wyoming, Frank W. Mondell.

New Democratic Nominees

In the list of Democratic nominees are the following new men: California, William J. Pearson; Connecticut, Thomas J. Spellacy; Deleware, Thomas F. Bayard; Indiana, Samuel M. Ralston; Iowa, Clyde Herring; Maryland, William Cabell Bruce; Massachusetts, William A. Gaston; Michigan, Woodbridge N. Farris; Minnesota, Mrs. Anna Dickie Olesen; Mississippi, Hubert D. Stephens; Montana, Burton K. Wheeler; New Jersey, Edward I. Edwards; New York, Dr. Royal S. Copeland; North Dakota, J. F. T. O'Connor; Pennsylvania (for two seats) Samuel W. Shull and Fred Kerr; Texas, Earl B. Mayfield; Vermont, Dr. W. B. Mayo; Washington, C. C. Dill; Wisconsin, Mrs. Jessie Jack Hooper, and West Virginia, M. M. Neely.

Republican senators who have been renominated for re-election this year are William M. Calder of New York, T. Coleman Du Pont of Deleware, Joseph I. France of Maryland, Joseph S. Frelinghuysen of New Jersey, Frederick Hale of Maine, Hiram W. Johnson of California, Frank B. Kellog of Minnesota, Robert M. LaFollette of Wisconsin, Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts, George P. McLean of Connecticut, Miles Poindexter of Washington, Howard Sutherland of West Virginia and Charles E. Townsend of Michigan.

Democratic Senators

Democratic senators renominated are Henry F. Ashurst of Arizona, Peter G. Gerry of Rhode Island, Gilbert Hitchcock of Nebraska, Andrieus A. Jones of New Mexico, John B. Kendrick of Wyoming, William H. King of Utah, Kenneth McKellar of Tennessee, Key Pittman of Nevada, Atlee Pomerene of Ohio, James A. Reed of Missouri, Claude A. Swanson of Virginia and Park Trammell of Florida.

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Mrs. Laura Hendrix, Gracemont, Okla., says: "I want to express my appreciation of "Mother's Friend." I am the mother of six children, expecting another one soon. I have used "Mother's Friend" with every one of my babies. I think it is the grandest help that has ever been discovered for the expectant mother. I can't do without it. I recommend it to all expectant mothers. I can't say too much for it."

"Mother's Friend" was originated by an eminent physician. It has saved thousands of expectant mothers from useless suffering. It is externally applied; aids the muscles and tissues to relax easily and readjust themselves to the changes during expectancy and up to the moment baby arrives.

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NEW REPUBLIC TO JOIN RUSSIA

Chita Government Thought Sure to Approve of Amalgamation at Conference.

In all probability the Far Eastern republic will cease to exist as an independent government in the near future.

The national assembly of the republic convened at Chita and will vote on amalgamation with Soviet Russia. The Peking representatives of the republic expect the vote to be in the affirmative.

The Far Eastern republic, with headquarters at Chita, has been little more than a catspaw for Russia. Now even the pretense of separate sovereignty is to be thrown overboard and Moscow is to become supreme in name as well as fact from the Baltic to the Pacific.

No Longer Needed.

The need for the Far Eastern republic, as a buffer state against Japan, it is declared, with cynical frankness, no longer exists since the fall of Vladivostok. All of which seems eminent justification for persistent refusal of the United States and other powers to recognize the republic.

The position on the Chinese Eastern railway is becoming more and more precarious owing to the Reds' occupation of Vladivostok and the seizure of railways port terminals there. This enables the Reds to close the railway through North Manchuria at both ends, leaving Dairen the only outlet for the heavy crop movement which is just getting under way. Dairen is unable to handle the entire movement and a condition bordering on panic exists on the Harbin exchange.

Chang Tso Lin Is Puzzle.

Chang Tso Lin, war lord of Manchuria, recently defeated in North China by Wu Pei Fu, is no longer talked of as an ally of the Whites in staging a comeback in Siberia through Manchuria, but apparently is moving in the direction of cooperation with the Reds. It is possible he will seize the Chinese Eastern railway, thereby eliminating White control of the line through force.

The railway is, nominally at least, a joint Russo-Chinese property with a large amount of French capital invested. The Chinese government has failed to reply to the request of M. Joffe, Moscow representative here, for the trial of M. Ostroumov, manager of the disorganized railway.

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UNANIMITY RULE BLOCKS LEAGUE

Members Will Urge Plan for Open Debate of All Issues.

Several influential delegates to the third assembly of the league of nations are going home with the conviction that the rules of the next assembly ought to be changed so as to make the proceedings more parliamentary, more like the debates in the American congress, for instance.

They hold that the unanimity rule, which thus far has applied to deliberations of committee as well as to those of the full assembly, is choking out interest and that, unless this rule is abolished, the proceedings will become duller and duller as the work of the assembly becomes more and more confined to routine questions. The regulation can be abolished for committee work by the assembly itself, but an amendment to the covenant is necessary to do away with unanimity in decisions of the full assembly.

"The committees, under the unanimity rule," said one delegate, "are made to look like machines for the production of compromises, while the assembly proceedings run into an anti-climax in the closing week of the session, because all important questions have been decided unanimously in committee. There is nothing for the full session to do but approve. It can debate over again the points that were contested in committee, but under the unanimity rule it can change nothing. The assembly rules ought to encourage minority reports on questions that are contested in committee, giving opportunity for final decisive debate in the assembly."

The unanimity rule has thus far resulted in a compromise on nearly every important question before the assembly. Sometimes there are double compromises, first in committee and then in the assembly. What some delegates criticize most in the rule is that it sometimes gives an air of insincerity to the decisions.

U. S. WILL PUSH SWINDLER TRIALS

Daugherty Orders Aides to Prosecute Those Who Rob Innocent.

Attorney General Daugherty has completed plans and issued orders for prosecution in federal courts of hundreds of alleged swindlers who are charged with "plundering the homes of the poor" of nearly $150,000,000 through fraudulent use of United States mails, it was learned officially at the department of justice last week.

Approximately 500 cases were said to be in the hands of United States attorneys throughout the country for "institution of criminal proceedings and for further action." Nearly 900 have been arrested or indicted in connection with the cases before the courts. These cases represent a total loss to the public through postal swindles of $140,011,231.

Government records show 3,852 cases are distributed among 15 divisions of the department of justice.

The biggest number of large stock swindle cases have been filed in the western district of Missouri. Nebraska is second with these cases and the northern district of New York is third.

Officials of the department of justice say stock promoters have been most successful in the southern district of New York, the northern district of Texas, the northern district of Ohio and the eastern and western districts of Pennsylvania.

The attorney general plans to give particular attention to postal fraud cases, as evidence gathered by operatives show that a majority of the cases represent the victimizing of widows and even children.

TROUSERS ON WOMEN WON'T WORRY BOSTON

If the women of Boston wish to wear trousers they may do so for all the police officials care.

Deputy Superintendent Thomas E. Evans, when asked what would happen if the local flappers brought the "trouser rage," now prevalent in New York, to the Hub, declared that the officials were not concerned whether women wear trousers so long as they are properly clothed.

WILSON BOOMED AS PARTY HEAD

Democrats Need Leader in Hour of Victory; No Other Available.

Woodrow Wilson, cast into political obscurity two years ago by the Republican landslide, may emerge from his retirement in S street again to assume command of the Democratic party.

This possibility was suggested in political circles as it became increasingly evident the Democrats, despite big gains in both the senate and house, were without a national leader.

Thus far the former President has declined to give public expression to his aspirations or intentions. From circles close to Mr. Wilson, however, it was learned he was contemplating issuing a formal statement.

Leaders of the Democratic party who were opposed to Wilson's policies as president would exert all their influence to prevent him from taking the helm of Democracy, but he still commands sufficient support in the party to make him a formidable contender for leadership.

The Latest Markets

There were only five days of trading on the New York stock exchange last week and the unsettling influence of the election kept many operators away from the market several days. Nevertheless many new influences injected themselves into the situation and prices showed the effect of active manipulation in some quarters and of interesting news developments and forecasts in others.

Although prices of most securities showed a rising tendency immediately following the election the reaction Thursday was sharp and brought prices down in two or three days almost as much as had the 10 day's slump which ended early the previous week.

Among the many reasons offered for the down turn, aside from the purely sentimental one of election results, two stand out fairly prominent. One is the unfavorable turn to political news from the Near East; the other the threat that the extra session of congress will be a busy one and busy congressional sessions of late have not been relished by the financial world.

The sharp decline in francs cannot be taken as an indication of worry over the Turkish situation. A more reasonable view is that London has been buying dollars for payments to this country and selling francs. The publication of a four billion deficit in the French budget also hit the French exchange rate. This deficit, however, was caused not by inability of France to meet her heavy obligations, but because Germany has again failed to make reparations payments. The French government has made large repayments to the Bank of France and few keen observers in England or America seem to be worried about any impending crash in French finances.

As to congress many feel a bonus bill will be hurried through during the extra session and that other measures may pass. However, there is one consolation ahead, for those who dislike much new legislation. The new congress, coming into office in March, will be so evenly divided that a series of deadlocks for the next two years would not be surprising.

Railroads report loadings close to the record, but railway shares did not respond to the fine business outlook. The United States steel report on unfilled tonnage was good, but steel shares were raided rather severely during the week. Specialties, which had been boosted in days past, probably to instill animation into the general list, were allowed to fall off abruptly at times. These and other factors tended to bring the average price to a lower level than a week ago.

Grain

Wheat, cash, $1.30. Corn, cash, 77c. Oats, cash, 48c. Barley, cash, 73c. Rye, No. 2, cash, 88c. Clover-seed, cash, $13.25; Dec., $13.35; March, $13.50. Alsike, cash, $10.95; Dec., $11.00; March, $11.40. Timothy, $3.45; Dec., $3.50; March, $3.65.

Chicago—Wheat, Dec., $1.15⅛; May, $1.14¼. Corn, Dec., 68¼c; May, 69¼c. Oats, Dec., 42¼c; May, 42⅛c. Rye, Dec., 84¼c; May, 84¼c.

Produce

Toledo—Butter—Fancy creamery, 1-lb. prints, 51c; solid pack, 50c; nut margarine, 23@23½c.

Cheese — Fancy brick, 29@30c; Michigan, 29½c; York state, 30c; longhorn, 30½@31c.

Eggs—Candled, 55c; selects, 65c.

Bacon—Fat, 23½c; lean, 33½c; wide, 6 to 8 lbs., 29c; 8 to 10 lbs., 28c; 11 to 12 lbs., 25c; 12 to 15 lbs., 23c. Lard — 15c. Hams — 18½c. Sausage—Fresh pork, 19c; luncheon, 21c.

Live Poultry — Ducks, 20@23c; geese, 17@20c; turkeys, 40@45c; hens, 20@23c; Leghorn broilers, 15@17c; broilers, 18@21c; old roosters and stags, 13@14c.

Hides—No. 1, 11c; No. 2, 10c; bull, 8c; green calf, No. 1, 18c; No. 2, 16½c; kip, 14c; No. 2 kip, 11½c; cured hides, No. 1, 11c; No. 2, 10c; horse hides, $2.50.

Cleveland—Butter, extra in tubs, 53½@54c; prints 54½@55c; extra firsts, 52½@53c; firsts, 51½@52c; seconds, 43½@46c; packing stock, 26@27c. Eggs—Fresh gathered northern extras, 53c; extra firsts, 52c; Ohio firsts, 50c; western firsts, new cases, 47c; refrigerator extras, 31@33c; firsts, 29@30c. Oleomargarine — Nut oleo, 20c; high grade, made of animal fat, 23@23½c; lower grades, 16@17c. Cheese—York state, 28@29c; brick, 26@27c; fancy Swiss, 30@45c; limburger, 26@28c. Poultry—Live heavy fowls, 24@24½c; thin, 15c; roosters, 14@15c; broilers, fat, 21@22c; Leghorns, 15@16c; ducks, 20@24c; geese, 22@24c; turkeys, 38c; rabbits, Illinois, $3 a dozen. Sweet Potatoes—Virginia, $1.25@1.50 a barrel; Jersey, $1.10 a hamper; Delaware, 65@70c a hamper. Potatoes—East Shore Virginia Cobblers, new stock, $1.25@2.00 a barrel; Jersey, $1.90 a 150-pound sack; Giants, $1.40 a sack of two bushels.

Chicago—Potatoes steady; total United States shipments, 846; Wisconsin bulk round whites, 85@90c cwt.; do., sacked, No. 1, 80@90c cwt.; Minnesota sacked round whites, No. 1, 75@85c cwt.; Minnesota sacked Red River Ohios, No. 1, 80@90c cwt.; North Dakota sacked and bulk Red River Ohios, 75@85c cwt.; Idaho sacked, russets No. 1, $1.50 cwt.

Chicago — Butter unchanged; creamery extras, 48c; firsts, 37@40c; extra firsts, 44@46½c; seconds, 35@36c; standards, 44c. Eggs, higher; receipts, 6,632 cases; firsts, 48@50c; ordinary firsts, 40@45c; miscellaneous, 45@48c; refrigerator extras, 26c; refrigerator firsts, 24½@25½c. Poultry, alive, higher; fowls, 14@21½c; springs, 19c; roosters, 14c; turkeys, 35c; geese, 23c.

New York—Butter steady; receipts, 3,625. Eggs, firm; receipts, 11,828; Pacific coast whites, extras, 80@85c; do., firsts to extra firsts, 68@78c. Cheese steady; receipts, 4,381. Live poultry, steady; chickens by express, 22@23c; dressed poultry, steady; prices unchanged.

Live Stock

Cleveland—Hogs—Receipts, 7,500; heavies, $8.75; yorkers, $8.75; pigs, $9.00. Cattle, $8.50. Calves, $11.50@12.00. Lambs, $14.00@15.00.

Pittsburgh—Cattle — Receipts, 1,500; steady; steers, $9.50@10.25; heifers, $7.00@8.00; cows, $5.00@6.00. Hogs—Receipts, 12,000; lower; heavies, $8.75@8.80; heavy yorkers, $8.95@9.05; light yorkers and pigs, $9.00@9.10. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 3,500; top sheep higher, $8.25; top lambs, lower, $15.10. Calves—Receipts, 800; steady; top, $12.50.

East Buffalo—Cattle—Receipts, 2,600; handy grades and other good cows, 50c higher; shipping steers, $9.50@10.50; butchers, $8.00@9.50; yearlings, $9.00@11.50; heifers, $6.00@8.50; cows, $2.50@6.00; bulls, $3.00@5:25; stockers and feeders, $6.00@7.50; fresh cows and springers, $30.00@125.00. Calves—Receipts, 2,500; steady; $5.00@13.50. Hogs — Receipts, 20,000; steady to 25c lower; heavy mixed and yorkers, $9.00; light yorkers and pigs, $9.25; roughs, $7.25@7.50; stags, $5.00@6.00. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 15,000; lambs, 25@35c lower; lambs, $6.00@15.25; yearlings, $6.00@11.00; wethers, $8.00@8.50; ewes, $2.00@7.50; mixed sheep, $7.50@8.00.

East St. Louis—Cattle — Receipts, 1,200; compared with week ago: Choice steers shade lower; others 25c to 50c lower; steers selling $8.25@10.40; down mostly; western grassers steady; light yearlings and heifers, 25c higher; cows and canners, 15 to 25c higher; bulls steady; light calves, $1.50@1.75 higher; stocker steers, 25c lower; top steers for week, $11.65; bulk for week, native steers, $8.25@10.40; western, $5.00@6.45; light yearlings, $5.50@9.00; cows, $3.75@4.75; canners, $2.25@2.75; bologna bulls, $3.75@4.25. Hogs—Receipts, 6,000; steady on hogs; strong to 10c higher on pigs and light lights; top, $8.50; bulk, 150-pound averages and up, $8.40@8.45; light lights, $8.40@8.50; pigs, $8.50@8.60; packer sows, slow, mostly 10c to 15c lower; bulk, $7.00@7.15. Sheep—Compared with week ago, fat lambs, $1 higher; culls mostly 50c higher; fat ewes, 50c to $1.00 higher; week's top lambs, $14.75; fat ewes, $7.25; bulk lambs for week, $13.50@14.50; bulk light ewes, $6.50@7.25; heavies, $4.50@5.00.

Chicago—Hogs—Receipts, 36,000; market slow; early sales mostly 5c to 10c lower; 160 to 200-pound averages, mostly $8.35@8.40; 210 to 250-pound butchers around $8.45@8.55; few choice heavy butchers held higher; packing sows, $7.35@8.20; pigs, mostly $8.40; heavyweight, $8.25@8.55; medium weight, $8.40@8.55; light weight, $8.30@8.45; light light, $8.30@8.45; packing sows smooth, $7.75@8.25; packing sows, rough, $7.35@7.80; killing pigs, $8.35@8.50. Cattle—Receipts, 32,000; killing quality plainest of season; long feds and well conditioned yearlings very scarce; steady to strong; others steady to somewhat slower; early top matured steers, $13.10, weight 1,634 pounds; few yearlings mixed steers and heifers, $11.00; top range steers, $8.50 early; approximately 12,000 western grassers included in receipts; she stock and bulls steady to lower; veal calves, stockers and feeders opening about steady; spring western grassers to feeder buyers, $6.50; bulk veal calves, early, around $10.00@10.25 to packers; bulk common to medium bologna bulls largely westerns, $3.50@3.75; bulk beef cows and heifers, $4.25@7.00. Sheep — Receipts, 24,000; opening very slow; fat lambs good, 25c lower; early top native and fed western, $14.25 to packers; some held at $14.50; feeders steady; desirable 50-pound feeding lambs, $14.00; short mouth feeding ewes, averaging 90 pounds, $5.50; sheep fully steady; choice 105-pound ewes, $8.00.

$42,000,000 Tax Deficiency

Congress will be asked for a deficiency appropriation of approximately $42,000,000 to enable the internal revenue bureau to pay claims arising from taxes illegally collected by the government, it was said at the treasury.

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LADIES anywhere can earn $2 to $5 daily working home coloring lamp shades. No experience necessary. Apply by mail only enclosing 2-cent stamp for instructions. Parshade Novelty Co., 5 Beekman St., New York.

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We pay $36 a week and expenses and give a Ford Auto to men to introduce poultry and stock compounds. Imperial Co., D-40, Parsons, Kan.

SEWING MACHINE ATTACHMENT.

Hemstitching and Picoting attachment, fits any sewing machine, easily adjusted, price $2. Personal checks 10c extra.—Marsh Brothers, Desk 3, Wilmington, Ohio.

FLORIDA REAL ESTATE.

FLORIDA—Get unbiased facts, avoid pitfalls. Learn why some succeed, others fail. Florida's great state journal tells facts, answers questions about soils, crops, locations, opportunities. Helps Homeseekers and investors. Send 25c for 3 months trial subscription, 12 big, interesting illustrated issues. Florida Grower, Dept. Q, Tampa, Fla.

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Cow, tools, crops; don't pay rent or work under unpleasant conditions any longer; own a good farm like this and life will look different; convenient village, dark loam tillage, 10-cow pasture, woodlot, fruit; comfortable 6-room house, good neighbors; 40-ft. barn, running water. To settle affairs $1,200 gets it, only $400 needed. Details Page 151 Big Illus. Catalog—Bargains. Copy free. STROUT FARM AGENCY, 150 S. Nassau St., New York City.

RAW FUR WANTED

If you want the highest prices with an honest grade send for prices. Kirkbride & Wooley, Friendly, W. Va.

TOBACCO

TOBACCO—Select 3-year-old Kentucky Leaf. Pay for tobacco and postage when received. 5 lbs. smoking, $1.25; 5 lbs. chewing, $1.50. FARMERS' UNION, Hawesville, Ky.

UNDERGROUND TREASURES.

Underground Treasures—How and where to find them; particulars 2c. Dept. T. Model Co., Como Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

FRUIT TREES

FRUIT TREES GREATLY REDUCED PRICE. Direct to Planters. No agents. Peaches, apples, pears, plums, cherries, grapes, berries, nuts, pecans, mulberries, ornamental trees, vines and shrubs. Free 64-page catalog. Tennessee Nursery Co., Box 132, Cleveland, Tenn.

CORNER STORE PASSING OUT

Rural Economist Tells County Agents Cracker Box Sessions Are Becoming Extinct.

The corner store is passing out of American rural life. So is township government, and so also, Ohio county agents were told at one session of their annual conference in Columbus, the small and narrow neighborhood group which splits a countryside into so many cliques and factions is bound to pass.

C. J. Galpin, economist in charge of rural life studies for the United States department of agriculture, made these statements during the course of an address.

The present confusion of small communities, "partially over-lapping, seldom consolidating, and scarcely ever achieving adequacy," Dr. Galpin characterized as a relic of a frontier society.

Good roads and the automobile are freeing farm people from these narrowing restraints, he held, and added: "Unless the farm community is to suffer inevitable arrest, the continual necessity of adjustment backward, and a consequent social penalty for being farmers, we must be prepared for a change from an outworn frontier organization to modern organization.

"Complete trade centers accessible to every farm family will save the farmer's time and give him a better choice of goods. These new trade centers will also be places of adequate service facilities — shops, hospitals, dentists, schools. In place of the outworn township or other local governmental unit will come a municipality designed to bring together under one charter all those farm families who can from the nature of circumstances carry on together a local government with convenience and effectiveness."

U. S. HUNTING RARE METALS

Some Minerals Not Found in Large Quantities in Nation.

An intensive search for rare metals in the United States has been begun by the bureau of mines.

Although the mineral resources of the United States are not surpassed by those of any other country, officials of the bureau said, certain needed minerals exist in this country only in inadequate amounts, or are almost entirely lacking.

"Future exploration," it was said, "may disclose supplies of some of these minerals, but probably will not, as known geological conditions lead to the belief that they will not be found.

"However, no chances are being taken that such deposits be overlooked, and so the rare and precious metals experiment station of the bureau at Reno, Nev., has undertaken, as one of its principal functions, the discovery through samples which are sent to it, of new sources of supply of those rare metals which never have been found in large quantities in the United States."

A special effort is being made by the station to discover sources of platinum, nickel, tin, vanadium, tungsten, cobalt, antimony, chromite and zirconium.

DOG CHASES STONES, NEEDS FALSE TEETH

"Bull," an English terrier, the property of J. Frank Faulkner, York, S. C., city clerk and treasurer, has been ordered to stop playing with school children when they pass by the city hall on the way to school. "Bull" is known to every child within a radius of five miles because he loves little children and loves to chase rocks. He cannot play any more until his master has found a dentist who will agree to try to make him a new set of teeth.

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To those who are not acquainted with our system this may sound like a pretty strong statement. Yet we stand ready and willing to back up every word of it.

We have taught music to over 300,000 men, women and children in all parts of the world. Just think!—over a *third of a million graduates.* Their thousands of grateful letters to us, only a few of which are reproduced here, will convince you better than anything we could say, of the true merit of our system.

Our method removes all the discouraging drawbacks and entangling hindrances of the old way of learning music.

There are no dull and uninteresting exercises, no agonizing scales, no torturous finger gymnastics, no reprimands from a cross or impatient teacher. Nor is there any need of joining a class, pinning yourself down to certain hours of practice, paying a dollar or more per lesson to a private teacher.

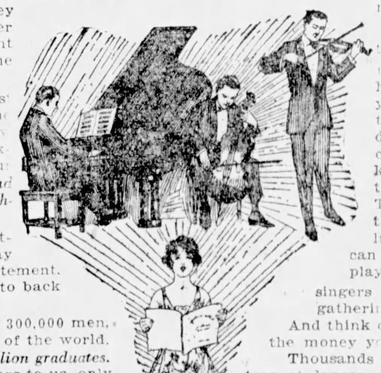
All these obstacles have been eliminated entirely. In their place you are given delightfully clear, easy and interesting lessons, which make every step as simple as A, B, C. You take lessons in the privacy of your own home with no strangers around to embarrass you. And you may practice whenever it is most convenient for you.

So easy is our method that children only 10 to 12 years old have quickly become accomplished singers or players. Also thousands of men and women 50 to 60 years old—including many who have never before taken a lesson—have found this method equally easy.

And these lessons are just as thorough as they are easy—no "trick" music, no "numbers," no makeshifts of any kind. We teach you the only right way—teach you to play or sing by note.

Think of the pleasure and happiness you can add to your own daily life once you know how to play! Think of the popularity you can gain—for players and singers are always in demand at social gatherings of every kind.

And think of the good times you can have and the money you can make.

Thousands of our students now play in orchestras, at dances, etc. Many have orchestras of their own, and go away each year to play at the seaside or mountain resorts. Why can't you do the same?

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THE VERDICT!

Since I've been taking your lessons I've made over $200 with my violin. Your lessons surely are fine.—Melvin Freeland, Macopin, N. J.

My friends all think it wonderful how I learned to play in such a short time. I regret that I didn't hear of your school long ago.—Mrs. W. Carter, 220 Cass Ave., St. Louis.

I want to tell you how delighted I am to have found a way to learn music. I shall sing the praises of your school to everyone I meet.—Susan J. Almy, 500 W. 144th St., New York.

I am more than satisfied with the lessons. They are much better than a private teacher. I certainly admire the way you take pains to explain everything in them. I wouldn't go back to my private teacher if I were paid to.—Julian L. Plecat, Stepney, Conn.

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EGYPTIAN URGES KEMAL AS NEW TURKISH CALIPH

Right to Overthrow Sultan Is Acknowledged by All Moslem Nations, Belief of Envoy.

"If the Turks should select Mustafa Kemal as their next caliph the choice would meet with the enthusiastic approval of all Islam and greatly strengthen Turkish prestige in other Moslem countries," Ahmed Loufti Bey, head of the Egyptian delegation to Rome, en route to Lausanne, said last week.

However, he knew of no serious movement in that direction. There is reason to believe Kemal would not accept the office if it were offered him.

Turkey, Egypt Friendly.

The Egyptians deny their country's solidarity with the Turks has been weakened by recent developments at Angora and Constantinople as reported. They acknowledge any Turkish attempt to deprive the caliph of all vestiges of temporal power, leaving him merely the spiritual leader, probably would cause wide discontentment in the Islamic world, but they refuse to believe reports that this has been done, ascribing them to British propaganda.

"The Turks," said Ahmed Loufti, "have a right to overthrow the present sultan and caliph and select a new Turk for the place. Doubtless the British will try to divide Islam by promoting other candidates for the caliphate, but Mohammedans are on guard against such a move and realize the caliph must be the head of the strongest Mohammedan state, which is Turkey."

Three Egyptian Delegations.

There are three Egyptian delegations at Lausanne, two—including this one—representing the Nationalist parties, and the other officially representing King Fuad's government, which the Nationalists consider a British instrument.

Technically Egypt still is under Turkish sovereignty, on which basis the Egyptian Nationalists claim that their complete independence is a question for the Turks, not the British, to decide. Turks in the national pact have decided in favor of Egyptian independence.

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Private Appointed to Legion Office

Joe Sparks of Columbia, S. C., was appointel chairman of the American Legion national rehabilitation committee, it has been announced by the legion national headquarters Sparks was appointed by Commander Owsley and succeeds Col. A. A. Sprague of Chicago.

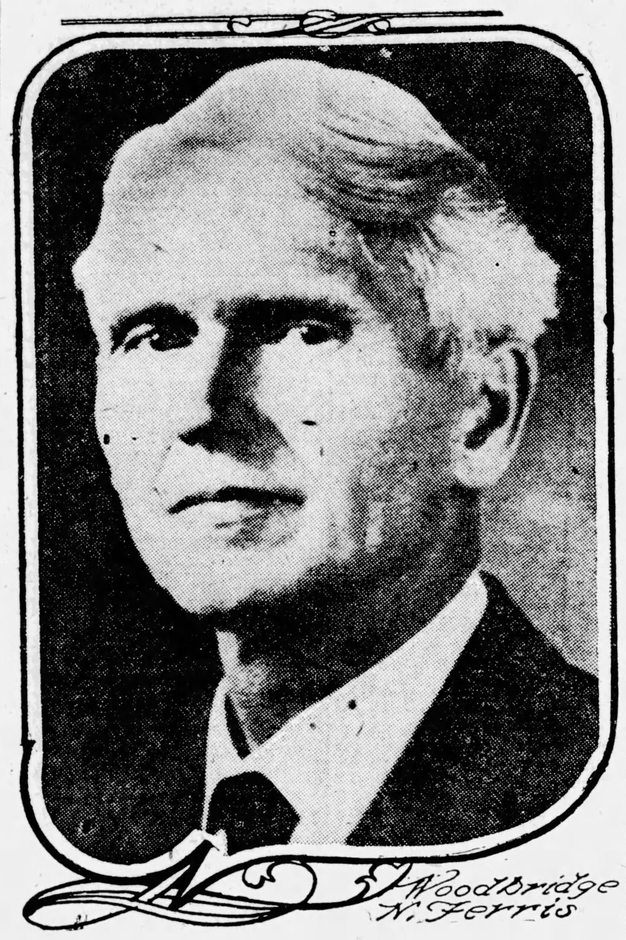
Sparks served as a private during the World war with the Third and Seventh Pioneers. He has been liason man of the fifth district of the veterans' bureau in Atlanta, Ga., for the past year.

IRISH DISCOVERED AMERICA, IS CLAIM

Ireland claims one of her sons discovered America and is beginning to ask why the world gives Columbus credit for it. It is just 430 years since Columbus' claim was established to his own and the world's satisfaction. Ireland claims, however, that St. Brendan, an Irishman, made the discovery nine centuries before Columbus sighted the Bahamas.

The earliest annals tell of the voyage of St. Brendan to the Western world, and it is claimed by Irishmen that the traditions of this great voyage inspired Columbus in his great enterprise. Scandinavian chroniclers, they say, support Ireland's claim.

Ferris Will War on Newberry



Woodbridge N. Ferris, senator-elect from Michigan, the first Democrat to hold that office in 70 years, has announced he will begin a battle to oust Senator Newberry as soon as the next session of congress opens. He has promised to do "what one man can to oust Newbery from his seat." Criticism of "Newberryism" was his chief campaign argument.

In an interview at his home in Big Rapids Ferris said he will not be silent in Washington, although a newcomer. "My first official act will be to begin steps to get a rehearing on the Newberry case," he said. The senator-elect denied Henry Ford assisted in financing his campaign.

Heiress Turns Down Scions of Royalty for Love of Cartoonist

So, after looking over the pan-opplied princes and dukes of the European courts, Dellora Angel, 20, heiress to the $38,000,000 estate of the late "Bet a Million" John W. Gates, came back to the American sweetheart of her gingham gown days.

Recently the engagement of the little girl who was adopted by the late Mrs. Gates to Lester Norris, 21, son of "Cal" Norris, the village undertaker of St. Charles, Ill., was formally announced.

The announcement was made at a luncheon of school chums of Dellora and Lester in the days of the beginning of their romance at St. Charles' little red school house at the home of the heiress' aunt, Mrs. Edward J. Baker, St. Charles.

Norris Cartooning.

The bridegroom-elect is taking his first steps in the cartooning profession. His cartoons appear regularly in the Hamiltonian, published by the Hamilton club.

It is conceded that young Norris' remuneration is not so enormous, but "Cal" Norris asserts proudly that Lester has a "talent for drawing pictures and will some day be a Winsor McCay or George McManus."

The announcement of the engagement follows quickly upon the return of Miss Angel from a European trip. Thitcher she had been taken by her father, Robert F. Angell, and her stepmother as a test of the strength of her devotion to young Norris.

In the European cities tha $38,000,000 heiress was the recipient of marked attentions from scions of royalty who wooed her with all the polish of born cavaliers.

Miss Angell refused from time to discuss the rumors connecting her name with titles. But when she arrived in Chicago, Lester was waiting at the station and Dellora, disdainful of the curious crowd, rushed straight into his arms.

Dellora and Lester spent a long time together that first day. Then the heiress asked Mrs. Baker to hold a luncheon for the old school chums. It was done, and in the midst of the reunion, Dellora arose and made the announcement.

Coaxed to Europe.

Last March Angell visited his daughter at the seminary near San Diego, Cal., where she was studying, and urged her to take a prolonged European trip.

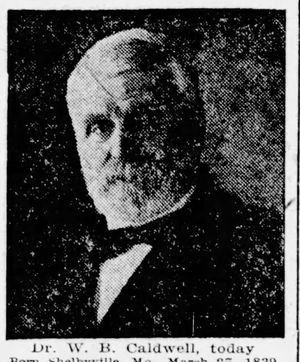
The girl consented, with the stipulation that they first spend two weeks at their Summer home at Tomahawk Lake, Wis., and have Lester with them as a guest.

Young Norris was out of town when the Angells left for the Summer home. Dellora wired him the invitation. When he arrived in response to the invitation Dellora, alone in the car, drove 18 miles at 2:30 in the morning to meet him at the station.

The day before the Angells left for Europe Lester took his grandmother's engagement ring from its treasured place in the Norris home, brought it to a jeweler in Lake Forest and had it reset. Then the youth hurried back to Tomahawk Lake and slipped it on Dellora's finger, and right there the chances of success of the gilded scions of wealthy and titled families faded into insignificance.

$10,000 Worth of Syrup Pepsin Free

I will give away this amount of money in my own medicine—There is a free trial bottle waiting for every family that has a sufferer from constipation —Send today for your bottle.



Dr. W. B. Caldwell, today
Born Shelbyville, Mo. March 27, 1839.

TO commemorate my 84th birthday I have set aside $10,000 in cash to be expended entirely on free trial bottles of my Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin, which as people know has been successfully used for over 30 years and is today the largest selling family laxative in the world. In spite of that fact there must be literally thousands of families who have never tried it, and these are the ones I hope to reach with my $10,000 offer.

I want to prove to them that my Syrup Pepsin is a better-acting, safer, finer laxative than any other they can obtain. But I don't want them to be at any expense in trying it, and hence I offer a test bottle free. Later on, when thoroughly convinced of its unusual merits they can buy a bottle of their druggist. Over 10 million bottles of Syrup Pepsin are now sold every year in drug stores, yet my company will not profit one cent when you buy your first bottle. It costs us more to sell the first one than we get for it. Our profit comes only when a family keeps it regularly in the house, as I expect yours will when you are once convinced.

Many unthinking parents are giving children strong cathartics; old people are taking salt waters and powders that make them dry and thirsty and which have to be repeated every day; women are using artificial coal-tar drugs in candy form that cause skin eruptions. Don't do it! See that only a plain vegetable laxative is used, not a druggy physic. Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin is a vegetable compound of Egyptian senna and pepsin with pleasant-tasting aromatics. Just that! The formula is on the package.

I want you to have a free trial bottle of Syrup Pepsin in your home. I want you to share in my $10,000 offer. Yet I know if you delay answering you will be disappointed. Ask me now for the free trial bottle if anyone in your family has constipation, billousnes, flatulency, wind or gas on the stomach, sour colicky stomach, headache, loss of appetite and sleep, indigestion, intestinal poisoning, dyspepsia. Syrup Pepsin is intended for just such conditions. Watch it break up a fever or a cold!

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Dr. W. B. Caldwell, 423 Washington St., Monticello, Illinois

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ONLY ONE FREE TRIAL BOTTLE TO A FAMILY.

HARDING URGES RED CROSS AID

Tells of Urgent Reasons for Generosity in Annual Roll Call.

President Harding, in a proclamation calling attention to the annual membership roll call of the American Red Cross, which began last week, declared "there are peculiarly urgent reasons to appeal this year in behalf of an even greater generosity than has been necessary in some other times."

The proclamation follows:

"To the American People: The assurance, based on many years' experience, that there will be prompt and generous response, makes it always a satisfaction to direct public attention to the annual membership roll call of the American Red Cross.

This year it will open Armistice day, Nov. 11, and close Thanksgiving day, Nov. 30. As President of the United States and also as president of the American Red Cross, I hereby proclaim Nov. 12 as Red Cross Sunday, and invite all the people to unite with their spiritual leaders in such observance of it as may promote a renewed consecration to the gospel of service based upon Divine injunction and sanctioned by all good conscience.

Urgent Appeal Reasons.

"By the terms of the congressional charter which called it into being, the American Red Cross is charged with certain clearly defined duties and obligations. These it has continued, during the past year, to discharge faithfully and efficiently. There are peculiarly urgent reasons to appeal, this year, in behalf of an even greater generosity than has been necessary in some other times, because of the extraordinary demands upon such services of mercy and humanity.

"One of the most fearful disasters of all history has befallen the ill-fated Near Eastern area, where the lives of millions of unfortunate people even now depend, and must continue for a long time to depend, on the untiring liberality of more favored communities. A very great sum is required to be raised if the emergency shall be met; and while the task is one to which all well-disposed peoples must contribute, our own country in virtue alike of its inspirations of humanity and its fortunate endowment in material possessions, must be conspicuous for both the great share it shall give, and the high spirit animating the gift. It is therefore asked that cooperation be established between the Red Cross, the Near East Relief and all other agencies which are concerned to assist in dealing with this crisis.

Domestic Demands Continue.

"In the domestic field, demands continue to press heavily upon the Red Cross. The government is seeking earnestly to insure to every diseased or disabled ex-service man the full measure of care and help which national gratitude and simple justice dictate. The aim must be to restore every service man to the best possible health and the largest opportunity for a normal and self-supporting life. In this effort the government, the army and navy, have gladly availed themselves of the assistance of the Red Cross which, due to its nation-wide volunteer organization, has been a constant and valued aid.

"In the broad field concerned with the physical welfare of the people, the Red Cross, in sympathetic contact with other organizations, and the federal and state bureaus, has been particularly active in the establishment and support of public health activities for the prevention of disease and the encouragement of sound sanitation. In its peculiar and historic field of disaster relief, the Red Cross has met the emergencies brought about by the large number of floods and other calamities during the past year, and is still called upon to aid the suffering in foreign lands due to war and pestilence. For these reasons, regardless of the multitude of local problems in every community, the American Red Cross deserves well at the hands of the American people.

"In the interests of our common humanity and of the service which we owe to our fellow man, I invite my fellow citizens to renew their allegiance to the American Red Cross during the period of the Membership Roll Call."

IRISH WOULD RESTORE QUEENSTOWN PORT

An effort is being made by the Free State government to get the great shipping lines to call again at Queenstown.

Since 1915 the great cross Atlantic liners have abandoned Queenstown as a port of call, and Irish-Americans have to go to Cherbourg and then back to Southhampton, and from there back to Dublin. This, it is pointed out, entails more than 48 hours extra travel upon all visiting Ireland.

CALLS REED MAN WITHOUT PARTY

Former President Wilson Says Missouri Solon Is Repudiated.

United States Senator James A. Reed, who was re-elected for his third term in the senate in a Democratic victory in Missouri after having been repudiated by his party two years ago, is "a man without a party," says a letter from former President Woodrow Wilson, made public in St. Louis.

The letter, dated Oct. 27, ten days before the election, was addressed to former Governor Lon V. Stephens, and stated that if Reed would be elected he would be in the senate "repudiated by Democrats and elected above their own man by Republican votes."

Wilson's letter said in part:

"If Reed is returned to the senate he will, of course, be there a man without a party; repudiated by Democrats and elected above their own man by Republican votes. I should think that the usual organization of the senate would be rendered quite impossible."

FRENCH ARE AFTER MOSCOW BUSINESS

More representatives of French commercial houses have been visiting Russia this Fall than at any time since the war. Some have come to negotiate with the government for concessions of various kinds, while others are there to buy or sell goods.

The first concession to be granted a French company under the Soviet regime was that of the municipality of Moscow, by which deal a group of capitalists from Paris are given a 49-year lease upon certain city blocks. The buildings are to be improved by the French and subleased for business purposes, or as living quarters, the company paying the city government each year a certain percentage of its income.

One Family Has Office 71 Years

As a result of his election as judge of probate in Somers, Conn., Ernest S. Fuller will step into an office that has been held continuously in his family for 71 of the 88 years of its existence. Probate court for the district of Somers was established in 1834. The last two judges holding office were Solomon Fuller and Charles Fuller, grandfather and father, respectively, of the incumbent. The grandfather held the office 35 years and the father 36 years.

TAR GOES HOME ON OWN PLANE

Saved Up Navy Pay to Buy Machine; Flies Over the Rockies.

Glenn Arthur Porter, ex-aviation carpenter's mate, second class, of the U. S. navy, flew from San Diego, Cal., to his home in Colorado when he was discharged from the naval service.

Porter enlisted three years ago in New Orleans, La., with the intention of becoming a mechanic in the aviation service. He was sent to the Great Lakes Training Station to undergo first the regular period of military training, after which he was given a course at the aviation school.

Porter, however, once he got into the aviation game wanted to be more than a mechanic; he wanted to fly for himself, and before long he was up in the air doing all the stunts that other aviators do. His ability to fly was soon evident.

After he had learned to fly, Porter was still unsatisfied. He wanted to have an airplane of his own. It happened that at this time the navy put some old-time planes on sale, and Porter had been seadog enough to salt away a good chunk of his pay.

The plane he bought was not mechanically perfect and needed overhauling. This is where his training as an aviation mechanic helped. He repaired the plane himself before he started on his successful flight.

IOWA SENATOR RIFLE EXPERT

S. W. Brookhart Was Born in Log Cabin and Reared on a Farm.

Smith W. Brookhart of Washington, who was elected U. S. senator from Iowa, is a farmer, soldier and a lawyer. He raises blooded pigs and prunes his own apple trees on a farm at the edge of the town of Washington.

He is a nationally known instructor in rifle and small arms shooting and he is one of three brothers who conduct a modest law office on the main street of Washington.

Brookhart was born in a log cabin in Missouri in 1869. He was reared on a farm near Bloomfield, Ia., and before and after school he milked cows and cultivated corn for his father. For a number of years he was a school teacher and also "read law" and in 1892 he was admitted to the bar.

Rifle shooting is one of his hobbies and he has won medals in all parts of the country. He has learned to read French, Spanish and German since leaving school and makes self education another hobby.

In past years Brookhart has had more than a statewide reputation as a railroad rate lawyer. He has appeared as co-counsel with Clifford Thorne, his fellow townsman and one of his opponents for the Republican senatorial nomination last June, against the railroads in several important rate cases.

Two years ago he opposed Senator Cummins for re-election and was barely defeated. In a field of six candidates for the Republican nomination last June he received 41 per cent of all the Republican votes cast. He has six children.

CASTOFF WIFE ASKS VALENTINO'S NAME

Jean Acker, motion picture actress and former wife of Rodolph Valentino, know as Rodolpfo Guglielmo until he achieved fame on the screen, has petitioned the Los Angeles superior court for the right to change her name from Jean Acker Guglielmo to Jean Acker Valentino.

She declares that she has been known in motion pictures by the latter name and desires to keep it for professional reasons.

In the future one week of manual and agricultural labor each year is to be included in the school work for the boys and girls of Bulgaria.

WEEK IN SPORT

A triple tie for the Western conference football championship between Michigan, Chicago and Iowa was the most prominent possibility on the football horizon as a result of Illinois' 3 to 0 victory over the heretofore undefeated Wisconsin team Saturday. Iowa passed another barrier in defeating Minnesota, 28 to 14, while Chicago was scoring a 14 to 0 victory over Ohio State. Michigan was idle, but Northwestern, by defeating Purdue 24 to 13, won its first conference game in two years and Indiana lost, 33 to 0, to West Virginia, this being the only international game of the day involving a conference team. Iowa's chances at present appear better than those of either of her rivals, for the Hawkeyes finished the hardest part of their schedule by defeating Minnesota, Ohio and Northwestern, two of the weaker Big Ten elevens, are the remaining barriers to clinch championship hope.

Triumphing over Harvard, 10 to 3, in the first of the annual "Big Three" gridiron classics, after a gruelling struggle, Princeton's alert fighting eleven had strengthened its claims to the mythical championship in eastern ranks. The Tiger must face the Bulldog of Yale next Saturday in a final test, but followers of the team that dashed spectacularly from behind to crush such elevens as Chicago and Harvard, were confident of a crowning victory.

Army and Notre Dame fought fouriously to a scoreless tie, in the principal intersection clast last Saturday, a fumble on West Point's four-yard line in the last quarter costing the Westerners their best chance to score. But the East came off victorious in most of the intersectional tussles — Boston college trouncing Baylor, a southern institution, 33 to 0; Navy overwhelming St. Xavier of Cincinnati, 52 to 0; Washington and Jefferson repelling the invasion of Wabash, 32 to 6, while West Virginia was victorious over Indiana, 33 to 0, on the latter's gridiron. Georgia Tech, at Atlanta, however, headed a setback to Georgetown, 19 to 7. Syracuse added a touch of international triumphs by trimming McGill university, of Canada, 32 to 0.

Another new drawing card will make its initial appearance before an Ohio crowd next Saturday when the University of Iowa football eleven conquerors of Yale, invade Ohio stadium to battle Ohio State university for the first time in history.

U. S. SEEKS TAX ON BOOTLEGGERS

Revenue Agents May Get Thousands Off Income of Liquor Peddlers.

Tax-evading bootleggers, who have amassed wealth selling illicit booze, are being rounded up in one of the most persistent drives ever begun by the internal revenue bureau. The government is shy many millions of dollars in revenue because bootleggers have failed to make returns showing their income.

A new system devised by the bureau has put the government on the tracks of tax dodgers of this class. The "Big Fours" and other similarly designated cliques that have a monopoly on the booze supply and distribution in the larger cities, are being caught rapidly through information supplied by prohibition agents.

In one large city discovery was made that the chief of police, city councilmen and other dignitaries were active members of the bootleg combination. Examination of their bank accounts disclosed fabulous sums accumulated suddenly from liquor profits. Investigation shows that in practically every case these taxpayers failed to account for their income from liquor sources.

Records seized by prohibition agents all over the country have led to sensational disclosures involving high officials. They are actively participating in the profits on big deals. In many cities, prohibition officials declared, local officials count upon a certain stipulated rake-off on all liquor transactions.

One of the so-called kings of bootleggers, who made a phenomenal rise as a financier, has been discovered with a possible indebtedness to the government so large that almost his entire fortune may be wiped out if the government collects all of the penalties and taxes assessed against him. In this case his liability has been multiplied many times through the past two years by failure to report his true income, for falsifying his tax statement and withholding taxes on liquor made and sold.

BUYING POWER OF FARMER BAD

Prices of Farm Products Lower, While Other Commodities Are Higher

In point of actual purchasing power the American farmer is no better off than a year ago, and Ohio farmers are worse off.

Charting farm commodity prices and comparing them to prices on the goods that farmers have to buy, rural economists come to this finding, and announce it as the result of their latest monthly survey on price levels.

R. F. Taber, extension specialist in rural economics, remarks: "At the harvest season a year ago, the wholesale price of Ohio farm products stood 34 per cent above the pre-war level. Now it stands at only 23 per cent above this level. Dairy products, potatoes, eggs and a number of other important products of Ohio farms are bringing much lower prices than they were a year ago. To this must be added the fact that the price level on things which the farmer has to buy has risen during the past 12 months.

"For the United States as a whole, a phenomenal rise in the price of cotton has lifted the general level of prices paid for all crops to a figure somewhat above the 1922 level. This rise, however, has been entirely discounted by a slightly greater rise in the general price level.

The American farmer is getting a little more for what he sells and is paying a little more for what he buys. The Ohio farmer is getting less for what he sells and is paying more for what he buys.

VIEWS OF FESS PLEASE HARDING

Attitude of New Senator, Hold on Democratic Districts Cheering.

The declaration of Simeon Fess at Yellow Springs, O., that his election as senator was a vindication of the Harding administration was read with gratification at the White House.

The President also was cheered by the election of Congressman R. Clint Cole, Republican, in the Eighth Ohio, the President's home district. He was also pleased that, despite the Democratic reaction, Republican congressmen had been re-elected in a number of Ohio districts normally Democratic. Among these were Congressmen Cable, Lima; Thompson, Defiance; Begg, Sandusky; Fitzgerald, Dayton, and Morgan, Newark.

Republican leaders take special satisfaction in the victory of Fitzgerald over former Congressman Warren Gard of Hamilton whom former Governor James M. Cox brought out in an effort to stage a political comeback for himself as a candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination in 1924.

EVAPORATED MILK POPULAR IN RUSSIA

American evaporated milk is finding an enormous sale in Russia. Nearly as much milk in tins, including brands never retailed in the United States, is shown in shop windows of Petrograd and Moscow as can be found in American cities. Many of these brands apparently are put up exclusively for export trade.

The price for a one-pound tin is 20 to 30 cents. American milk may be bought at stations, in the villages and at the markets in the cities. In many instances it is peddled by children.

OLD THEATER FAMED IN CAKE WALK DAYS IS DAMAGED BY FIR

Fire in New York city seriously damaged Miner's theater at 165 Bowery, which 30 years ago was one of the most famous play houses in the country. The balcony was almost destroyed, and water poured on the blaze flooded parts of the old auditorium, once a nightly gathering place for Manhattan theater-goers.

Miner's theater, 30 years ago, was one of a group the fame of which was not bounded by city limits; it was classed with Harry Williams', in Pittsburgh, Hyde and Behman's in Brooklyn, the Boston Athenum and Tony Pastor's.

When "sand dances" were in vogue, and the cake walk was considered quite snappy, such performers as the Foger Bros., Weber and Fields, and Hines and Remington captured audiences when vaudeville wares went over the counter. In dismal lights in days gone by.

The four Cohans played the old timers recall, and among them George M. of all the quartet that known today. Pat Rooney shoed his way over the boards at Miner's and William Muldoon's Friday nights, ran athletic exhibitions in the same house.

Of late the theater had been given over to Italian vaudeville and motion pictures. In dollars the house was listed at $10,000.

U. S. Air Chief Predicts Round Trip to London in Day Possible Soon

A flying machine which will travel 500 miles an hour, will hop off from New York at 6 A. M. with six passengers and their baggage, arrive in London or some European metropolis in time for lunch and return before dark will be developed within a comparatively short time, Brigadier General William Mitchell, assistant chief of the army air service and holder of the world's record for speed, believes.

Inability to perfect a device which will supply oxygen to pilot and passengers is the only barrier to such an achievement, he said. America may solve the problem, Mitchell intimated. A plane with an enclosed cabin, equipped with a large oxygen tank has been constructed at Washington and experimental tests are being conducted. A variable pitch propeller allows the pilot to make necessary adjustments to reach high altitudes and to create sufficient power to travel fast, he said.

Round the World Trip.

The greatest thing ever undertaken in the air, a round-the-world trip by a squadron of six planes, is being arranged for, said Mitchell. The fliers will hop off from New York, make the first stop at Iceland, then jump off to England and from there continue around the world.

The terrific speed necessary to make a round trip to Europe in a day is attainable only at an altitude of approximately 55,500 feet, Mitchell says.

"The extreme speed can only be made at a height where the atmosphere does not carry moisture," said Mitchell. "This altitude is approximately 55,500 feet. We have carried out experiments showing that a flying machine can travel at this height much faster than at the lower levels. The air is much finer and offers less resistance.

Must Supply Oxygen.

"The barrier army engineers are trying to overcome is that of supplying air to passengers and pilots. At this altitude oxygen must be supplied to both humans and the engine.

"We have constructed a plane at Washington with an enclosed cabin which houses passengers and motor. A large oxygen tank supplies air. We have made several tests with this plane but we are not ready to give results of our experiments. The plane has a varivalve propeller, which allows the pilot to make adjustments to reach high altitudes and to create sufficient power.

"It soon will be possible for a business man in New York to leave at 6 A. M., arrive in London in time for lunch, transact business there and return before dark.

"Running an airplane is just like operating an automobile," he said. "I admit flying is a little hazardous, but I believe heavier-than-air machines are becoming much safer.

None Hurt in Race.

"Take the recent air races as an example. Not a person was seriously injured during the meet, despite the fact that hundreds of planes were in the air and the fastest speed known to man made.

"When you're driving a machine 225 miles an hour you can't stick your head out of the cockpit to see what is going on down below. I tried to do that. Suddenly I felt a rip on the top of my head. I went down quite suddenly, wondering whether the machine had collapsed.

"When I landed I found my helmet, which I wore had been split by the rushing air. That's the only thing that has happened to me in a long time."

Mitchell's speed record is 236 miles an hour.

America Leads World.

"America is the leading nation in the air—and it must keep that position," the general said. "The United States leads in speed, altitude and endurance. It is not so much the machine that the country must develop, it is the personnel. Capable pilots who can stand the strain of flight must be selected and trained before supremacy is assured. I believe America has one of the best air forces in the world.

"I believe it is necessary to have an air brigade of 600 ships on the east coast, one of 600 ships on the west coast and an air division of 600 ships throughout the central part of the country. Only a fifth of the air force need be constantly with the colors, the remainder in reserve. France, for instance, has 2,000 ships on active status and ready to increase, with her reserves to 4,000 within two weeks after declaration of hostilities. England has great air power, and Japan is obtaining it rapidly."

To Circle Sphere.

"Is it true the army intends to make a transatlantic flight?" he was asked.

"We are going to go that one better. I am arranging for a round-the-world trip with a squadron of six planes. We intend to hop off from New York and make the first stop in Iceland. From there we will jump off to England and continue around the world."

General Mitchell said the great trip ever undertaken by plane would be started before the first of the year.

"We are going to make Jules Verne's story of 'Around the World in Eighty Days' realistic and then some," were the last words of the general.

Crime Barred in Newspapers

Japan's police, in investigating crime, believe publication of facts may assist the criminal to escape. Several cases have occurred recently where newspapers have published facts about murders only to be told after it had all been in print that no further reference should be made to the crime. Newspapers, which in such circumstances are closely watched, have come out with blank columns, police having at the last moment ordered news of the event to be suppressed.

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